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WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS.

THREATENED LITIGATION—MR. JEWELL—PROSPECT FOR FUNDING THE REST OF THE LOAN—THE SOUTH CAROLINA MALADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Trustees of the County School Board are dissatisfied with the advice of the Commissioners in consolidating the boards, and threaten an injunction suit to test the legality of the consolidation. All the outgoing members of the County School Board have signed a protest to the District Commissioners.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Jewell is expected to arrive in New-York this week, but it is not supposed that he will assume the duties of his office before Sept. 1.

THE LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury feels confident that if the money market does not materially change, the remainder of the four and a half per cent. loan can be funded in the course of the next year.

THE BEST GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT.

Some of the members of the District Commission state that they are convinced that a commission is the best permanent form of government for the District.

THE NEGROES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The *National Era*, Fred Douglass' paper, in commenting upon the general adverse criticisms on South Carolina, insists that the maladministration in that State is not due to the negroes as a mass, but to individual negroes, assisted by carpet-baggers and Democrats, and urges that the whole race should not be denounced on account of the crimes of some of its members.

THE FIVE PER CENT. INDEBTEDNESS OF RAILROADS.

The Treasury Department in making up the amount of currency due the Government from delinquent railroads under the five per cent. clause is not confined to the official reports of the roads. The Treasury is in possession of a large amount of private information on that subject, gathered by its own agents.

NEW LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Capt. McGowan and E. W. Clarke, of the revenue marine service, leave here to-morrow to locate the sites for the new life-saving stations on the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The stations will be located at Cape Henlopen, Indian River, Green Run Inlet, Chincoteague, Walchapreague Inlet, Hog Island, Sandy Shoal Island, and Smith's Island. These stations will be connected by telegraph with the United States signal service at Washington, and an observer will be detailed by the signal office for each station. The stations will be similar to those already built on the New-England coast.

THE DISTRICT SAFE BURGLARY.

Major Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, is expected to return on Monday. There is now little doubt that he will soon thereafter present to the Secretary of the Treasury his final report in the matter of the safe burglary and the secret service. Major Wilson is understood to have given much of the time of his absence to a careful preparation of this report. Although the nature of this report may not now be accurately foreshadowed, there is every reason to believe that it will contain some very startling statements, and that it may result in a very considerable reorganization of the Treasury force. Secretary Bristow has not wished to take final action in the matter until after the Grand Jury has disposed of the pending indictment cases, for the reason that he has not wished in any way to seem to influence that jury by his action.

REFORMS IN THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has now completed all the reductions in the Treasury force required by the provisions of the recent legislation. He states that he finds that, notwithstanding these very considerable reductions, the work is not slighted, but is performed as faithfully and as efficiently as before. The labor of those who have been retained is, of course, more onerous, but it would appear that before the reduction there had been considerable idling in the department. No action has as yet been taken upon the suggestion that but one member of any one family shall be employed in the department. Many cases have been examined, and there seems to be a special objection to removal in each case. The suggestion of the one-legged soldier constantly comes up in this connection, and in a very forcible way. The old soldier clerk said that he never heard the objection made when men were wanted at the front that any recruit had already a brother, or a father, or both, in the service.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE WITH CANADA.

The official visit to the custom-houses on the Canadian border, and to the United States consulates and Customs officers of the chief cities of the Dominion, from which the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has recently returned, was for the purpose of securing more accurate returns of our exports to and immigration from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The returns are now defective, from the fact that those provinces are separated from this country in many places by a surveyor's line, or, as at Niagara, by a bridge, and merchandise valued at millions, shipped from the Eastern States and New York, annually cross in cars without being returned to the bureau, as must be done when shipped in vessels. The same inaccuracy exists in Canada in regard to their exports to this country. To supply the omissions in the international trade, Dr. Young went to Ottawa and made arrangements with the Commissioners of Customs of the Dominion, under which each office will in future furnish detailed quarterly statements of imports from the other, and also for the fiscal year just closed. As no doubt the reciprocity treaty will excite considerable discussion during the next session of Congress, it is the desire of the chief of the bureau to obtain and submit to that body statements as full and accurate of the trade between the two countries as already exists between the United States and all others.

THE HANDBOOK OF POLITICS.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has just published his *Handbook of Politics for* 1874, being a record of important political action, national and State, from July 15, 1872, to July 15, 1874. It is shown in this volume that the last two years have developed unusual activity in political thought. The principal facts of the period are presented, with tables of elections, appropriations, revenues and expenditures, currency distribution, and public debt, affording a mine of interesting information.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The Post Office changes for the week ending Aug. 15, 1874, were as follows:

New-England.—Office Established—Red Hill, Carroll County, N. H., John S. Moulton, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Eugene W. Logan, Baltic, New-London County, Conn.; Henry A. Perkins, East Walpole, Norfolk County, Mass.; Anson West, Union Village, Orange County, Vt.

New-York.—Office Established—Woodbury Falls, Orange County, Lewis A. Van Cleft, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—J. C. Knapp, Centreville Station, Sullivan County; Anthony W. North, East Maine, Broome County; Mrs. Mary Wallace, Narrowsburg, Sullivan County; [illegible], North Stockholm, St. Lawrence County; Charles H. Severs, Parkville, Kings County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Charles S. Plummer, Pedricktown, Salem County.

Delaware.—Office Established—Tunnell's Store, Sussex County, Frank Boblens, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Dickson City, Luzerne County, Levi E. Judd, Postmaster; Matthews Run, Warren County, Ervin Johnston, Postmaster; Tiona, Warren County, Henry A. Stone, Postmaster. Name Changed—East Greene, Erie County, changed to West Venango, and a new office established, called East Greene, Erie County, Frank Boblenz, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Luther T. Dodson, Woodside, Luzerne County.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Mary G. Danver, Brady's Mills, Alleghany County; Aquila Burroughs, Jr., Chaptico, St. Mary's County; Jane C. Compton, Pisgah, Charles County.

REPORTS CONTRADICTED.

A report has prevailed that Colonel Frank E. Howe, special agent of the Treasury Department, has been relieved from office, but his friends here say this is untrue, that he has the full confidence of the officers of the Department, and that no action looking to his displacement is, or has been, contemplated. The friends of Geo. B. McCartee also deny that he intends resigning the office of Chief of the Printing Bureau.

COMMERCE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

CURIOUS FACTS—USE OF WINES IN TURKEY—PETROLEUM VERSUS OLIVE OIL—JAPAN—THE TRADE OF THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following extracts are from the recently-published annual report on the commercial relations between the United States and foreign countries:

By treaty with foreign powers, the public slave markets in Turkey and its dependencies, have been abolished. Slaves, however, are sold in considerable numbers in Damascus, Aleppo, and in all Oriental towns, and are largely owned by Moslems in Syria. The general phase of character that is met with among Mussulmans of all nations, is a sort of sleepiness and lethargy, which detests active labor and paralyzes the physical powers. The true believer, it is thought, is made to master, to command, and it is for the conquered to work in his place. Although wine and liquor are prohibited by the Koran, their use is very common among the more wealthy Turks, who are ambitious of emulating Europeans. Beer not being prohibited by the Koran, its introduction into the country was greeted with great satisfaction by the followers of Mohammed.

Since the discovery of petroleum, the use of olive oil for lights has almost entirely ceased in Spain.

Osaka, in Japan, has decreased in importance to foreigners as a shipping port, while Hiogo has more than made up the difference on account of both ports, there being for the year just passed an average gain in the shipments to the United States of more than seventy per cent. over and above previous years. Osaka is reputed to have a population of about 2,500,000 inhabitants, whose increasing wants are supplied by European merchants established at Hiogo, who meet the requirements of those people through the Osaka (Japanese) merchants, who assume the position of middlemen. It will be seen that Osaka is indirectly of much importance to foreign merchants. In the matter of marine advancements there is little to note beyond the purchase of a few vessels. The mint having been supplied with increased facilities, is now coining gold and silver assayed to be the equivalent of United States gold. It may not be unimportant to add that all these several departments are under the direction of and conducted by British employes. The restrictive policy of the Government still debars the foreign development of the rich coal mines that lie on every hand around us. From personal examinations during the last year, I am convinced that the surrounding region is one vast coal field of a bituminous and anthracite nature, and with proper development could supply the East with coal for periods of years at a nominal cost of $3 or $4 per ton. As it is, the mines of Tokasima only are being worked by foreign appliances, with a growing out-turn, at a market value of $5 to $8 50 per ton.

The foreign commerce of the west coast of Mexico is almost entirely in the hands of Germans, Spaniards, and English. In Guaymas the leading merchants are Mexicans and Spaniards. There is no American importing house, and only one commission house of any importance. European cargoes, as a rule, are bought in Germany and England (where the importing house is well known,) on twelve and eighteen months' time, and sold on arrival at from six to eight months, while American goods, purchased for cash or on short time, are seldom sold on a credit of longer than from thirty to sixty days. The results are that American merchants and others bringing goods from the United States on steamers and sailing vessels, (always in small quantities in comparison with full cargoes from Europe,) and paying full duties, are unable to compete with the German, English, and Spanish houses on the coast, who now, and always have, controlled the importing trade of the Pacific, and this explains why American commerce on the west coast has such a small foot-hold. Unless the abuses before mentioned regarding large importations are remedied by the faithful administration of the Import laws, (which is difficult under the chronic revolutions of the country,) or by a special commercial treaty with Mexico securing an exemption or reduction of duties for American manufactured goods, our commerce and trade with this coast under the circumstances are not able to cope with that of Europe.

A NEGRO WAR.

FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN NEGRO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—ALARM OF THE WHITES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Georgetown County, in this State, is the scene of a dangerous contest between negro factions, led by Bowley and Jones, negro members of the Legislature, each of whom seeks to control the county, in which the negroes have a large majority. A Bowley meeting on Wednesday was broken up by the Jones faction, and one colored bystander was dangerously wounded. Runners were sent out and armed. Jones negroes poured into the town during the night. Some of them next morning attempted to kill Bowley, and at midnight on Thursday there was heavy firing, which was found to be an attack on the house of Jones, who was slightly wounded. Some other slight casualties occurred. On Friday Bowley's house was attacked, and Bowley, to save his life, surrendered to the Sheriff and is in jail. On Saturday, at noon, the excitement was still intense and the town was filled with armed negroes. None but Radicals are in the riot. The white citizens are alarmed lest some careless word or act should cause an attack on them, which they have no means of meeting.

LYNCH LAW IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 16.—Capt. A. F. Butler, who was shot by a negro, died at 11 o'clock last night. The citizens were so exasperated at the unprovoked murder that several hundred of them armed themselves and marched to the jail, where the Murrell brothers were confined, taking both of them out and carrying them to the parade grounds. A jury was improvised, when both Gabriel and Mike Murrell asserted their innocence. After three hours of investigation, on the sworn testimony of an eye-witness of the murder, Gabriel was taken back to jail, and Mike was shot to death at 3 o'clock this morning.

DEATHS FROM RECENT ACCIDENTS.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 16.—The two men, Beaudry and Forrest, who were buried in the ruins of the house that fell yesterday morning, died in the afternoon. The latest report from Richford is that Major Munson, a victim of the South-eastern Township railway accident, died at midnight Friday.

FRENCH NOTES.

A "PARLIAMENTARY INCIDENT."

MEMBERS GIVING EACH OTHER THE LIE—VIOLENT SCENES—THE PRESIDENT'S HAT AND ITS USES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

Another of those strange scenes which the French call "parliamentary incidents" occurred in the Assembly on Saturday. I give it at length, not only as an example of French parliamentary manners, but in order to show the state of exasperation which now exists among the various parties. Let me say, however, that this scene was coolly and calmly planned, and for a definite purpose. In order to counter-balance the election of Philippe de Bourgoing, the famous circular "found in a first-class railway carriage" was fabricated and used. It was to raise a storm against the Bonapartists that M. Gambetta used the word "wretches;" and it was to cover up other things that so much noise was made about the Bonapartist perquisitions. In the present case the real cause is the coming election for Calvados. M. Prevost De Launay, a popular Prefect under the Empire, is so certain of success that no popular Republican can be found willing to run against him. In order to stop his progress among the people, it was deemed necessary to make another scene, it being regarded as certain that the Bonapartists would reply hotly, and perhaps put themselves in the wrong. This was the main idea of the incident of Saturday, and it was thought that the Government might be induced to throw its influence against M. de Launay if the Chamber showed itself hostile to the Bonapartist Deputies. Here it is common for all parties to say that the previous Governments of their enemies fell under public contempt. In his memoirs of the 4th September, M. Jules Simon says that the Empire fell under the burden of contempt heaped upon it by all honest men. The other day M. Brisson said, in the tribune, that the monarchy fell beneath the reprobation and disgust of the public. Instances of the kind might be multiplied to almost any extent, for nothing is more common than such expressions of opinion in the tribune and in the press. But on Saturday such an expression was seized upon as the basis of the meditated attack upon the Bonapartists. The following is a translation of the official report:

M. Buffet presided and announced the order of the day. The report of the previous session was read.

M. SCHŒLCHER—Gentlemen, I read in the official report of Friday's sitting that M. Galloni D'Istria said: "The Republic fell beneath the contempt and horror of all honest men."

M. CAZOT—That should be said of the 2d December. (Noise.)

M. SCHŒLCHER—None of us heard these words, or we should have taken them up as they deserved. I ask M. Galloni d'Istria——

SEVERAL DEPUTIES—He is not here.

M. SCHŒLCHER—I ask him if it is true that he uttered these words?

A MEMBER OF THE RIGHT—Certainly!

M. SCHŒLCHER—And in that case if he maintains them?

M. DE GAVARDIE—I maintain them for him.

M. SCHŒLCHER—In that case I say, Sir, that you are a liar! (Explosion of indignation from the Right and Centre. Loud cries of "Order! order!" with "Hear! hear!" on some benches of the Left.)

THE PRESIDENT—I cannot allow one member of this Assembly to address another in such terms Monsieur Schœlcher, I call you to order. (Hear! hear! from the Right and Centre.)

M. JULES SIMON—Why, Monsieur le Président, did you allow one-half of the Assembly to be insulted? And how can you censure the reply when you did not protest against the offense? (Exclamations and murmurs on the Right; general agitation.)

THE PRESIDENT—It can never be admitted that in an Assembly a member may say to one of his colleagues, You are a liar! (Hear hear! "You are quite right.")

M. SCHŒLCHER—I beg your pardon. I was insulted personally.

M. JULES SIMON—Words which were an outrage on the Assembly, on history, and on public morals, were not repressed. It was an insult to which we could not submit. (Murmurs.)

THE PRESIDENT—There was no personal offense. (Exclamations on the Left.) Opinions were put forward in this Assembly, and, whether they were just or unjust, they were not personal insults. (Loud dissent on the Left.) But when outrageous language is addressed to a deputy I cannot tolerate it. (Applause.)

M. SCHŒLCHER—M. De Gavardie used offensive words to me, a Republican of 1848, and one of the proscribed of the 2d December.

M. JULES SIMON—I repeat that the words uttered yesterday are an indignity toward the country, history, and morality. Our protest will be entered on the minutes. (Noise.) It would seem that we are in the Assembly only to be insulted. It is time for that to finish. (Increased agitation and murmurs.)

THE PRESIDENT—If the tumult continues, I shall suspend the sitting. (Noise.)

M. DE GAVARDIE—I ask, gentlemen, for a moment's silence. I am anxious to explain the words which escaped me. ("Ah! ah!" on the Left.)

M. JULES SIMON—But the language against which we protest was not uttered by you.

M. SCHŒLCHER—If you withdraw the words there is an end to the matter.

M. DE GAVARDIE—But I do not. (Exclamations on the Left.)

M. SCHŒLCHER—Then I maintain the lie I gave you. (Increased agitation.)

M. DE GAVARDIE—I am anxious to explain the words which, I repeat, escaped me. (Loud interruption on the Left.) It was under the impression of the remark made by M. Brisson, one of you. ("Well!" on the Left.) Hear me out!

M. SCHEURER-KESTNER—We are listening to you, but do not give yourself those airs.

M. DE GAVARDIE—It is you who give yourselves airs. (Laughter and noise.) I employed the language with which I am reproached under the Empire of a painful sentiment, (interruptions on the Left,) caused by the recollection of words used in the previous sitting. It was then said, "the Monarchy fell under the public reprobation."

A VOICE ON THE LEFT—Certainly!

M. DE GAVARDIE—What does that mean?

SEVERAL DEPUTIES ON THE LEFT—There is a difference. That is not "the contempt of all honest men!"

M. BRISSON—Will you allow me to say a word? (Noise.)

THE PRESIDENT—No, I cannot permit a discussion which is quite foreign to the minutes.

M. DE GAVARDIE—Did not the Monarchy also, in your opinion, fall beneath the contempt of all honest men?

ON THE LEFT—No, M. Brisson did not say that.

M. DE GAVARDIE—Well, I maintain the words I used. (Murmurs on the Left.) I say that they escaped me, yet I persist in them. (Fresh uproar on the same side of the Assembly.)

M. SCHŒLCHER—I maintain also the lie I gave you, and which did not escape me.

THE PRESIDENT—And I maintain the call to order. (Great agitation.)

Here M. Galloni D'Istria entered the Chamber.

M. GALLONI D'ISTRIA—I was not present when M. Schœlcher entered the tribune. I am informed that he asked whether the words I uttered in reply to M. Gambetta were these: "The Republic fell beneath the contempt and reprobation, or horror, of all honest men," and whether I acknowledge them. I have nothing to withdraw, and I maintain that remark. (Loud protests on the Left.)

M. SCHŒLCHER—Then I declare that you have uttered an infamous falsehood! (Violent uproar.)

MM. Testelin, Ordinaire, Jules Barni, Lockroy, and several other members of the Left rushed to the foot of the tribune and apostrophized M. Galloni D'Istria in words which could not be heard in consequence of the tumult.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, return to your seats. Such scenes are deplorable and compel me to suspend the sitting.

THE PRESIDENT'S HAT.

At these words M. Buffet took up his hat with a movement of anger, and clapped it sideways upon his head. He turned it straight at once, and quickly left the room. This reminds one of the session when M. De Saint-Marc Girardin presided, and being forced to use his hat in order to call the house to order, took M. De Mornay's instead, and brought it down to his shoulders like an extinguisher. M. Buffet put his on like the hat of a gendarme. The hat has played an important part in French parliamentary struggles. Noisy members, who will not heed the bell, grow quiet instantly when the Speaker reaches for his hat. Many amusing stories are told of its use. During his long term of office Philippe Dupin wore the same hat. He also wore cotton trowsers all the year round and thick-soled brogans full of iron nails. He had a habit of putting his hat under the desk before him, and it is said that he rarely failed to flatten it under his brogans whenever his friend Berryer grew particularly eloquent. He stamped upon it while applauding in fancy, thinking, probably, how he would have stamped if in another place. One day he was forced to use his hat, and drawing it out from under his feet he clapped it hastily upon his head. As Dupin went out with dignity he was followed by a roar of laughter, and he could not understand it until a friend called attention to the state of his tile. It looked like the typical hat of the confirmed drunkard, as given in the illustrations of temperance tracts. To revert to the above scene, I may say that a duel is looked for between the parties, and that M. Buffet was called upon yesterday to act as peacemaker. Whether or not he will succeed as usual remains to be seen.

AGITATION OVER SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Spanish affairs are again agitating the French, and the excitement is all the more intense because subdued. The journals are forbidden to say what they think. The other day the *Journal des Débats* gave a letter from Wiesbaden, which sent public feeling to a white heat. The tenor of it was to blame the French Government for not having recognized the Spanish Republic, since Germany was about to do so, in order to turn the act to her own profit. It was said the other day that Germany was about to send a fleet to cruise in Spanish waters, in order to stop all supplies for the Carlists. But in order to do this without violating the rules of international law a recognition of the Government of Madrid is necessary. Even after this act there must be an invitation to interfere. It was supposed that this recognition would be a sort of collective act, and that all the European powers would go together in the matter. But the French are now excited over the rumor that Germany has agreed to recognize the Madrid Government in return for an invitation to send war vessels to guard the coast, and that the German Government will then promptly interfere in a sense hostile to the Carlists. The first act will be a note to the French Government inviting it to change the Prefect at Pau. The writer of the letter in question said that the French Government, on account of its monarchical sympathies, had neglected doing its duty by Spain until too late, and that, even supposing the above to be exaggerated or untrue, the delay in recognizing the Spanish Republic had given a moral support to Germany, which could not now be materially reduced by the talked-of collective action. Naturally the French Government was furious when this letter appeared, and there was even a question of suspending the *Débats*; but it was thought that the best policy was "the least said the soonest mended," and the press was invited not to discuss the matter. Several journals declared that the correspondent of the *Débats* could not be a Frenchman, and that he was probably a Prussian; but this journal says that "the writer is not a German, but a Frenchman, and very French at that." About the real truth of the matter I can say nothing, but *nous verrons!*

A TROUBLESOME PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

The Archbishop of Paris has given rise to another diplomatic difficulty. The first heard of it by the general public was in a short note in the *Journal Officiel*. This note stated that the Government had seen the pastoral letter of Mgr. Guibert with great regret; that its words could not be approved; and that the Government could not be held responsible in any way for such deplorable publications. What the pastoral letter contained is a mystery to every-one that I have yet seen, for, having been read to a few faithful in the cathedral and posted up upon the wall for a few hours, it could not have had a very wide circulation. No journal dared publish it. But some idea of its tenor may be formed from the facts which follow: 1. It was written immediately after Mgr. Guibert's return from Rome, where he had several interviews with the Pope; 2. Marshal De MacMahon went directly to M. De Nigra's house and made an apology for the letter, saying that a note on the subject would appear in the *Officiel* of the next morning. From this we can infer that the pastoral letter contained things offensive to Italy and to Victor Emmanuel. It seems to me passing strange that these high prelates do not see that, by using language calculated to provoke a feeling of hostility against France, they are not only lacking in patriotism, but are actually helping Germany in her warfare upon the Church of Rome.

THE SUICIDE OF M. BEFUS.

Among the important suicides of the past few days is that of M. Béfus, brother of the Baroness De Rothschild, and one of the members of the Ratisbone family. It was at first rumored that, like another of the family, who is now in America, I believe, M. Béfus had made some bad speculations, but up to this time there appears to be no reason for so thinking. Only a few hours before his suicide M. Béfus had an interview with a large financier about a project he had in view, and about which he appeared very hopeful. He was a large and active speculator. M. Béfus was fifty-one years of age, and was very low-spirited about the state of his health. Here, probably, we find the secret of this criminal act.

NARRAGANSETT PARK ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The entries for the Fall meeting of the Narragansett Park Association, which is the last of the grand circuit, close to-night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ann Comfort, of Fair Haven, a young married woman, soon to become a mother, endeavored to kindle a fire with kerosene oil. The oil-can exploded and her clothes caught fire. She was fatally burned, and died during the evening.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE DANGER THREATENING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HARMLESS GOSSIP ABOUT BUTLER—TALBOT THE DANGER—THE PRESSURE FOR HIS NOMINATION—HOW HIS POSITION DIFFERS FROM THAT OF PREVIOUS CANDIDATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14, 1874.

The question of the Governorship has assumed a very peculiar phase. Gen. Butler does not appear to be running, as far as anybody knows, though a report has been circulated during the last few days that he proposes to appear in the caucuses at the latest moment and carry them if he can; that is, that instead of driving his chariot through the counties as of yore, he proposes to leave the matter to his friends for quiet work; but in this little stock is yet taken—notwithstanding that his appearance at any moment would not greatly surprise those used to his tactics—as such a plan would only fail, and damage the principal. He has given out his intention to run for Congress in the Essex District, but when questioned on the Governorship has repeatedly said that he was in the hands of his doctor; and as no enterprising reporter has succeeded in interviewing the physician it is fair to presume that he proposes to keep the General's symptoms, political and otherwise, to himself. So far as his candidacy in the State canvass is concerned, people generally seem content to leave him in the hands of his doctor, and let him remain undisturbed if he prefers to keep quiet. But it is not the question of Butler's candidacy that has given the Governorship its peculiar phase, but the liquor question. This is likely, unless there is a radical twist in a new direction, to greatly demoralize if not temporarily break up the party. It seems to be drifting toward a nomination of Acting Gov. Talbot, and the adoption of a pretty stiff prohibitory platform by the convention. Now, Lieut. Gov. Talbot is a man of good position and of good abilities, and on general principles he will make what Massachusetts deems a "safe" Governor, such as we had in Claflin or Washburn. But he is not so cautious as either. His course during the session of the last Legislature, in his ferocious exercise of the veto power, has placed him in such a position that his nomination is practically an indorsement of prohibition.

THE UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF TALBOT'S VETOES.

The poor man, however, is not so much to blame for his vetoes. He is keenly sensitive to "pressure," and when he was deliberating over his first projected veto, (that of the Constabulary bill, if I remember rightly,) it happened to be "anniversary week," and all the ministers far and near were in the city. The State Temperance Alliance, or many of its leaders, saw this golden opportunity. Committees of clergymen ten deep were hurled at the Acting Governor; petitions urging a veto were industriously circulated, and, of course, every anniversary man or clergyman signed promptly. The slightest hesitation on the part of a brother was enough to bring out a charge that he was in league with Satan, and he would have been not sadly but indignantly told that he was on the road to endless woe and misery if he refused. It was a big issue in the minds of the alliance, and it was urged and punched and pressed on a very high plane of religious duty. They went for the Governor, and pitched into him from all quarters and at every vulnerable point. He was shown beyond a doubt that the time to make a breach in Satan's ranks and strengthen the cause of religion and morality was now, and he must not let it escape. I do not know that Dr. Miner, who was active in this matter, went in very heavily on the picture that was drawn of the awful nearness of his Satanic Majesty's dominions, as he is a Universalist; but it is said that he has such a horror of liquor-dealers that he must have a private hell of his own for their accommodation. Dr. Miner is certainly an able man and an eloquent preacher, but he is so stiff a Prohibitionist that he imagines all sorts of absurd things on this one subject. For instance, I have heard it stated that he really believes that every newspaper in Boston which advocates a license law is paid for it in a very novel method. He honestly thinks that, if the money is not paid directly, every few weeks liquor-dealers file into these offices and pay $500 and $1,000 apiece for single subscriptions such as ordinary mortals pay from $5 to $12 for. This is so very absurd that it would seem to indicate that the Doctor's colossal brain is weakening. Parenthetically, I may say that I fear that in the general dullness of business since the panic such a procession would have made a decided sensation in the *Advertiser*, *Globe*, *Post*, *Journal*, or *Herald* office, and might be a very trying and serious temptation. Indeed, I am not sure that they would have been put out by any of the proprietors.

THE CORRUPTION OF THE CONSTABULARY.

But I have digressed from the Governorship. The religious and high moral pressure in this case was great, and as successful as it was great, for the Acting Governor vetoed the bill, and the veto was sustained. I do not mean to belittle or desire to cast a slur upon religious and high moral influence. Far from it. But its employment in this instance was a ridiculous farce. Here was a corrupt force of a hundred constables, whose only practical, useful feature was the detective work they had done. They have enforced the Prohibitory law in many of the small towns, where public sentiment is in favor of its enforcement, and in the cities and larger towns, as a rule, they are popularly supposed to have accepted bribes, because hundreds and thousands of bar-rooms have always been in full blast. It is no wonder they failed, and that many of the officers were charged with corruption. They were paid three or four dollars a day to do their duty in enforcing an obnoxious law, and could make ten or twenty by not doing it. Ministers themselves could not stand such a strain as that puts upon poor human nature. One man, whom Dr. Miner personally urged upon the force, and said he had known him thoroughly since his boyhood, or babyhood, I forget which, had to be discharged for drunkenness; and there have been many similar cases. The Legislature proposed to abolish this force, which thousands of people believe to be corrupt, for you can visit hundreds of bar-rooms in Boston in half a day, any time, and officers pass them dozens of times daily, or weekly. Scores of cigar stores now have elegant sample-rooms attached, which do a thriving business, and firms which have never been molested, seriously at any rate, are as numerous as flies in hay time. But the constables are not so much to blame, because public sentiment will not have the Prohibitory law enforced. Many hundreds, and even thousands, of temperance men believe the force is a humbug, and that while it has had on its roll many intelligent men who are anxious to be honest and upright, it has been used to a great extent as a common sewer in which to shelve and provide for needy politicians of a not very high grade.

HOW MR. TALBOT WENT BACK ON THE PLATFORM.

I have been thus full in explanation because I wished to show what a high moral and religious principle was at stake in the proposition to abolish all save the detective features of the force, which were admitted by everybody to be useful. Another point frequently made in its favor is that the Governor should have some force directly under his control in case of an emergency, but he has about as much need of this force as he has of a body-guard of marines when he goes to lunch at Parker's. He followed up the first veto with another on the same subject, and then put the seal of his disapproval on a License law passed by both branches. In a certain sense he had the strength of his convictions, and came out square on his side of the fence, but he did this with this plank of the Republican platform of 1873 staring him in the face:

> *Resolved*, That the Republican Party is the party of temperance, order, and law; that it favors the honest and impartial execution, in good faith, of all laws, especially those for the suppression of crime, intemperance, and disorder; *that the character and details of such laws must be such as the people shall decide through their representatives chosen to the two branches of the Legislature*, and, when so determined, should be obeyed cheerfully by all law-abiding citizens until repealed by the same authority.

He accepted his nomination on that platform, as did Gov. Washburn, and it certainly meant something. Most people believe that the Governor should exercise the veto power, as a rule, only to head off reckless and costly legislation, such as the lobby may be instrumental in getting through; and when the Governor of New-York, or of this State, kills corrupt measures and grants in that way, public sentiment indorses the action. But on this question there is an entirely different view, and especially under the circumstances alluded to. The Acting Governor pleased only the ultra Prohibitionists, whose advice he heeded from the beginning, and in whose hands he now seems to be. There is a good deal of talk about him, and much indignation in the Republican Party against his nomination. His vetoes are being circulated by the alliance, and in some localities the Prohibitionists are said to be forming secret clubs to control the Republican primaries.

THE DANGER AHEAD—GASTON'S CHANCES.

As matters look now Hon. Wm. Gaston, of Boston, will be nominated by the Democrats and Mr. Talbot by the Republicans. Should this programme be carried out Mr. Gaston will poll a heavy vote, and have as good a chance of an election as Mr. Talbot. Few men in either party doubt this. License or prohibition will be an issue, and a mighty one; and Mr. Gaston may also get an independent Republican nomination or its equivalent. The organization of the Republican Party will be in a very lame state for effective service. One or two of the city Republican papers think the losses in the cities and large towns will be more than made up in the smaller towns; but the party could as safely accept insurance against defeat from the shakiest life company ever known in this country. Other candidates for nomination have been named, but nothing as yet points to progress toward a union upon any one man. Such an event, however, is looked for and hoped for by many. And it is not yet too late; it may even be done at Worcester. Certainly the Republican Party must seriously consider the matter, as in the election some of the Congressional districts will be greatly affected by a general demoralization of the party such as is threatened. If they are not content to run this risk, as well as jeopardize the safety of the State ticket, it is time for prompt and decisive action.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

A FATHER AND SON DROWNED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 16.—Col. S. S. Fisher and son, of Cincinnati, who were en route to Havre de Grace by water, having embarked in a small iron boat at Elmira, N. Y., while passing through the Conewago Rapids, about fourteen miles below Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon, were drowned. The body of the father was found below the Rapids to-day, and is in charge of a relative at York, Penn. That of the son has not been recovered.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Henry Dirksend, aged twenty years, while fishing in the Delaware from the Spruce street wharf, this afternoon, with two companions, was pushed into the river by one of them, named Edward Kendall, and drowned. The action was observed by John Hillman, who gave an alarm and had Kendall arrested. The other one escaped. No cause is assigned for the act.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—D. W. Clark, of Boston, aged thirty years, connected with *The Youths' Companion*, and a guest at the Ocean House, Cape Elizabeth, was drowned this afternoon while bathing. He was attacked by cramps.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—Marvin Ryan, a printer, was drowned while bathing in the bay this afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, where it is highest; it has fallen over the upper lake region, and the North-west, being lowest over Eastern Minnesota. The temperature has risen from the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys to the lakes, and fallen over the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Occasional rain has been reported from Minnesota and the Gulf States.

The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, and continued falling at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary to falling barometer, rising temperature, east to south winds, and generally clear weather.

Over the lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the upper lake region, occasional rain areas.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, winds veering to west and north, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas, followed by rising barometer and falling temperature.

Over New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, rising temperature, and stationary to falling barometer, with east to south winds over the latter, and south-west to south-east winds over the former.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHUETZEN FESTIVAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Large delegations, representing the various schuetzen societies, arrived to-day from Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Savannah, and Charleston, to attend the Grand International Schuetzen Festival, which commences in this city to-morrow. The delegation from Philadelphia numbers over 175. A large number are expected from New-York, Washington, and Richmond, Va., to-morrow. The festival will continue during the week.

GEN. SHERMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—Gen. Sherman writes from Washington that he will attend the soldiers' reunion at Caldwell, Ohio, on Sept. 15, and from there will come to this city to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN DEPUTY—DEATH OF M. LAROQUETTE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—An election to fill a vacancy in the Assembly was held in the Department of Calvados to-day. Partial returns indicate the success of the Republican candidate by the following vote: Aubert, Republican, 4,700; Delaunay, Bonapartist, 2,154; Fontelle, Legitimist, 1,602.

Count Jarnac has been appointed Ambassador of France to the Court of St. James.

M. De Forcade-Laroquette, the eminent statesman, died to-day, aged fifty-four years.

MME. BAZAINE STATES THAT SHE PLANNED HER HUSBAND'S ESCAPE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a letter from Mme. Bazaine to Minister Chabaud-Latour, in which the lady declares that the first account of the Marshal's escape was substantially true. She says she planned the affair herself, and had no accomplice except one of her relatives.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON—THE CALVADOS ELECTION—BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President MacMahon left Paris last night on a tour through Brittany.

Complete returns from Calvados show that the Bonapartist candidate for the Assembly was elected, having received 20,000 votes. The Republican candidate polled 15,000, and the Legitimist 5,000 votes.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Daily News* says Marshal Bazaine has arrived at Spa, and M. Rouher has gone to the Chateau d'Arenemberg to consult with the Empress Eugenie.

SPAIN.

RELIEF OF VITTORIA CONFIRMED—SABALLA RECALLED TO MADRID.

LONDON, Aug. 17—5:30 A. M.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Madrid reports that the Republican General Blanco has relieved Vittoria.

He captured twenty cannon and several convoys from the Carlists, who retired to Estella. Gen. Saballa has been recalled from the field to Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOME-RULE DEMONSTRATIONS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—An immense Home Rule demonstration took place at Glasgow to-day. The procession was a mile in length, and 20,000 persons attended the mass-meeting.

An equally extensive meeting was held in Dungannon to-day. Among the speakers was Mr. O'Connor, of New-York.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH—BASE-BALL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The American ball-players appeared at Sheffield yesterday.

A game of cricket between the Sheffield Club and twenty-two of America was begun. The Americans won the toss, went to the bat, and made 132 in their first inning. The Englishmen then went in, and when the game was suspended for the day they had four wickets down, with 11 runs. During the afternoon the visitors gave an exhibition game of base-ball, in which the Bostons beat the Athletics by a score of 19 to 8. The weather was fine, and about 1,000 spectators were present.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The King of Denmark has arrived at Leith from Iceland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in the wholesale boot and shoe house of Carney, Starr & Co., No. 314 North Maine street, St. Louis, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, caused damage to the stock to the amount of $35,000, mainly by water. The entire stock in the house was valued at $150,000, on which there was an insurance of $125,000, divided as follows: $20,000 each in the Phœnix and Home of New-York, and North British and Mercantile; $15,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool; $10,000 each in the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Imperial of London, the North American of Philadelphia, the Hartford of Hartford; and $5,000 each in the Manhattan, of New-York, and the Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the ironing establishment of Ellen Jordan on Decatur street, near Washington avenue, Cape May, N. J., and destroyed that and four other buildings, occupied as follows: Gallagher's store for the sale of Japanese goods, Mrs. Griffith's candy store, and the cottages of John McGettigan, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Peter Hastings, of this place. The flames were extinguished after the eastern side of McCann's Greenwood cottage had been burned off. The total loss will not exceed $15,000.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., destroying Worsham's club-rooms and Wm. J. Colwell's handsome residence and the stables attached thereto. The fire originated in the stables. The loss is about $10,000, which is partly insured. The damage to the Springs property was slight.

Clark & Van Dyre's carpenter shop and lumber yard, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $3,500, on which there is an insurance of only $500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The north side of the public square in Canton, Miss., was burned on Saturday night. The fire originated in Harp's store, supposed to have been caused by an explosion of coal oil. The loss is estimated at about $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A young woman named Noonan committed suicide at a disreputable house in Boston yesterday, by taking laudanum.

A Boston paper of Saturday says: "The Boston Typographical Nine fell into the hands of THE NEW-YORK TIMES Nine, yesterday, to the tune of 53 to 28.

Col. Fisher, of Cincinnati, who was drowned in the Susquehanna River recently, was Commissioner of Patents during President Grant's first term, and was considered one of the ablest patent lawyers in the country.

Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, preached to large congregations in Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday morning and evening. In the afternoon he administered the rite of confirmation in St. Andrew's Church.

MINING ACCIDENT—THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 16.—Two miners were killed on Saturday by falling down the shaft of a pit in the Albion mine. The rope broke, and they fell 900 feet.

Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and Major Cowan, of Brooklyn, addressed a meeting of Sabbath-school teachers this afternoon. The churches in which Mr. Toles spoke to-day, and the Little Wanderers from Boston sang, were very largely attended.

The steamer Falmouth, from Portland, [illegible] coming to the harbor at 12 o'clock to-morrow. [illegible]

FORSYTH ST. M. E. CHURCH.

REV. J. W. BARNHART'S CONGREGATION.

THE SECOND METHODIST CHURCH IN NEW-YORK—ITS FOUNDATION IN 1789—ASBURY AND THE EARLY PREACHERS—FULL LIST OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church is the second in age of its denomination in this City. Erected before the close of the last century, its early members were a hardy and patriotic race, who emerged from the War of Independence imbued with the lessons of self-reliance and perseverance under difficulties which that great struggle taught. Religion in that day had not assumed the more pleasing dress that in modern times has brought the Church and the world so much nearer together, and, in a measure, influenced both for so much good. And yet these sturdy old pioneers loved their rigid and uncompromising faith with an abiding affection, which at this time cannot easily be realized. Thirty was the number of the original members. Thomas Morrell, the bosom friend of the devoted Asbury, was their leader. The need of a new edifice for the growing denomination, already cramped within the narrow limits of the John Street Church, emphatically demanded more room. An eligible site was accordingly selected on Second street, since called Forsyth, in honor of one of the Revolutionary Generals. The neighborhood was rapidly filling up, and had been chosen in accordance with Asbury's saying, "If you are going to catch fish, you must either go where they are or where they are like to come." The only trouble was that the excellent Bishop, while far-seeing enough to foretell New-York's future growth, had no idea whatever of the immense expansion destined to take place before the close of the century. In accordance with the best light then procurable, the new building was located on its present site, some distance beyond the thickly settled portion of the City, and on the verge of the "North Ward." The deed for the purchase of the ground, a curiosity in its way, is still preserved in the parsonage, adjoining the church. By this instrument, from the parchment of which the ink has largely faded, George Workheart, gardener, and Eve, his wife, conveyed to the Trustees for and in consideration of £350, current money of the State of New-York, seven lots on Second street, near Division. The lady, as appears from the face of the document, was unable to write, and therefore signified her assent by her mark. Jas. Delancy, a noted loyalist, and grandfather of the late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York, was the original owner of the land. At the close of the war his entire estate was sequestered by an act of the Legislature, and handed over to Commissioners to be sold. Workheart and his wife purchased it soon after, and by them it was disposed of, as already mentioned, on the 17th of August, 1784. The "£350 State currency" was equal to a little over $800 in coin. To-day the property, exclusive of the buildings upon it, is worth fully $50,000. Among the names of witnesses attached to this transfer were John Sprosen and Samuel Stillwell, Trustees of the old John Street Church. Mrs. "Eve" Workheart, who signed the deed with her husband, was buried in the yard ad joining the church six years later, in 1795.

The order to commence the erection of the main building was given by the Conference on the 1st of June, 1789, and, on the 11th of August, two months and eleven days afterward, the first stone of the foundation was laid. The enterprise, once begun, was pushed with such energy that by the 8th of November the building had been inclosed, the floors laid, the ceiling completed, and the structure otherwise ready for occupancy. Mr. Morrell preached the dedication sermon on the same day to an audience of several hundred, taking for his text First Peter, ii., 5: "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to Jesus Christ."

In October of the same year, Bishop Asbury wrote to Mr. Morrell congratulating him on the success already attained, and, marveling that the latter "had made out so wonderfully" with the small means at his disposal. But Morrell was a worker of no common order. Like others of his denomination at that period, he felt that work—hard, continuous, and downright exertion—was necessary if they desired their rising, but still feeble young church, to conquer for itself a place among the other faiths of the New World. And it is to the self-sacrifice of these early apostles that Methodism owes her greatest and most lasting triumphs.

The total cost of this first church, which was of stone throughout, was $2,000—a large sum of money in those days, and, considering the material wealth of the congregation, a most creditable evidence of their zeal. A great revival followed upon its opening. Sermons were preached and hundreds of converts made through the exertions of such men as Asbury, Sneathen, Seth Crowell, Samuel Merwin, George Roberts, Truman, Bishop, Whatcoat, George, McKendree, and others. On one of these occasions, when the famous Benjamin Abbott was preaching, the alarm of "Fire!" was raised by some people in the street outside. The preacher repeated the cry several times, and when asked by his excited flock, "Where?" replied in a deeply-impressive voice, "In hell! There is a fire you cannot put out—a fire that will burn forever." Episodes like this, though startling to modern ears, were common in those days of powerful exhorters and fervid listeners.

For a number of years after its erection the Second Street Church was known as the "new" Church, in contradistinction to the John street edifice, which was even thus early denominated "old." For over forty years it was occupied in weekly rotation by all the fathers of the ministry in New-York, including those already mentioned and many others. The system of "stations" had not yet been introduced, and all New-York was served as one circuit by the clergy of the district. In Hardie's Church List of 1824 the Forsyth Street Church is prominently mentioned. Laban Clark was then Presiding Elder, and Peter P. Sandford, Phineas Rice, Thomas Mason, J. B. Stratton, Ebenezer Brown, Henry Chase, and John Smith, President of Wesleyan Seminary, preachers. Rev. Matthew Bangs and John Emory were book agents. Year by year, as the tide of population flowed up town, the streets around Forsyth filled up with the best and most respectable of the middle classes, and the district soon became the stronghold of Methodism in New-York. By 1830 the membership had increased to over 600, and in 1833, on the completion of the present edifice, still the largest of the denomination in the City, the entire weekly attendance was close on to a thousand. The seating capacity of the church is 1,500, and a few years later it was packed on every Sabbath with an overflowing audience. In 1837 the New-York East Conference, in which Forsyth street is situated, was divided into stations, and the new church assigned regular Pastors. The first of these gentlemen was Rev. Daniel Smith, a clergyman of talents and one whose stay was marked by the results of earnest and thorough work. Mr. [illegible] ical Seminary. In 1841-42 Rev. John Crawford filled the pastoral office, and in 1843-44 Rev. Heman Bangs, a well-known worker in the ranks of New-York Methodists. Rev. S. Washburn was Pastor in 1845, Rev. J. B. Stratton following in 1846-47. In 1848 Rev. J. W. B. Wood was appointed to the charge. Rev. R. Jessop succeeded in 1850-51. This gentleman was of English birth, and almost a new-comer to this country at the time of his installation. In 1853 Rev. J. B. Wakely, author of *Lost Chapters*, was assigned to the vacant pulpit, Rev. W. H. Norris following in 1854-55. Rev. R. M. Hatfield, subsequently of Philadelphia, was the next pastor. The years following, 1858-59, were passed under the ministry of Rev. R. H. Burch, and those of 1860-61 under the care of Rev. John Uteley, a relative of Bishop Foster, and now connected with Drew Theological Seminary. Rev. John Pegg, Jr., was Pastor during 1862-63, and Rev. Geo. A. Hubbell in 1864-65. For the term 1866-67-68, Rev. F. Brown was assigned, and for that of 1869-70, Rev. Dr. J. A. Roche. Rev. George Stillman, who officiated during the year 1871, was the immediate predecessor of the present incumbent.

It was in 1840 that the Forsyth Street Church attained its greatest usefulness. The number of members was then over 1,200. The population still clustered around the Tenth and other Wards to the eastward of Broadway, and the full swell of the inevitable northward migration was almost unfelt. From that period to this, however, the membership has gradually fallen away from precisely the same causes which have operated on other churches in the Seventh Ward, and on a number of others in the same latitude. At present the society includes about 250 adults, with a Sunday-school of 300 scholars and thirty teachers. A large portion of the congregation is constantly migratory, thus rendering the resources of the church precarious, and the pastoral work one of unusual difficulty. Hardly a single one of the present members lives in the Tenth Ward, in which the church is situated, the large majority residing to the eastward of East Broadway and in the Seventh Ward. It is said to be the intention of the society to utilize a portion of the valuable ground upon which the church and parsonage are situated in such a manner as to render the institution self-supporting. Appended are the names of the Board of Trustees for 1874: Edmond Andrews, President; E. Seely, Treasurer; P. Van Hoesen, Peter Augustus, R. Friend, W. Wilson, J. Whitfield, Joseph Howes, D. Devinne. Mr. Seely is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

REV. JOHN W. BARNHART.

John W. Barnhart was born in Marlborough, Ulster County, New-York. His father was a North River farmer of considerable means, well educated, and a man of standing in the community. His mother—and there are few clergymen who do not refer to a mother's training with love and veneration—was a devout woman, and, like her husband, a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was one of a family of fifteen, twelve of whom are still living, all active members of the Methodist Church, and two of them Methodist ministers. In 1855, ambitious for a higher education than his native town afforded, he left home for a distant school. His preparations for college were completed partly at Charlottesville Seminary, Schoharie County, New York, and partly at the Hudson River Institute, in Claverack, N. Y. In all these years severe personal discipline enabled him to make a progress more rapid than either himself or his friends had at first expected. He entered the Freshman Class in Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., in 1855. For four years and more he prosecuted his studies, mental and physical, with an energy more akin to the university men of England than to the old-time ideal of an American divinity student. Though boat-racing had hardly any recognized existence in American college life, and the fame of the Wesleyan University crew was still a thing of the future, he was at that early period foremost in the organization of an amateur crew, and one of the most constant lovers of that noble sport in the University. His license as a local preacher he received on entering college, and during the last three years of his University career he preached twice almost every Sabbath. For the two closing years he was placed in exclusive charge of the church at Southington, Conn. He graduated in 1861, the first year of the war, and in 1864 was made Master of Arts in course. In the year after graduation he taught a private school in Moorestown, N. J. From this point he went to Philadelphia, and became President of the Fairmount Female College. During his occupancy of this position he added pastoral work to his educational labors. In a score of churches in and around the City he officiated on repeated occasions, assisting at numerous revivals, and almost uninterruptedly discharging the duties of an active Pastor in addition to supervising the training of over 200 scholars. In 1866 he took a prominent part in a revival at the Embury Church, in which over 500 persons were converted. In the year following he was elected Vice President of the Methodist Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which the late lamented Alfred Cookman was President. After six years of constant exertion in the ministry and out of it, he left Philadelphia for the New-York East Conference, and was stationed at Sag Harbor, Long Island. In this ancient seaport town he aroused the zeal of his church so effectually that in the space of a little over twenty months they had discharged a debt of $11,000, which for years had been hanging over the society. A large number of converts were also added to the congregation, and in other ways the church was made to flourish. At the end of this pastorate he was called to the Tompkins Avenue Church, Brooklyn. This society was a comparatively young one, and had been much depleted by the withdrawal of a large number of the members. Nevertheless, Mr. Barnhart went to work in his new field with a will, recruited the membership of his society by a constant series of conversions, and in other ways built up the failing fortunes of the congregation. During his ministry at this point a handsome Sunday-school building, costing $6,000, was added to the church. Altogether, he officiated at Tompkins avenue upward of three years, 1869-70-71. In 1872 he was appointed to his present charge. During the past two Winters he has been engaged in revival work, making as many as seventy to seventy-five converts on each occasion.

As a Pastor Mr. Barnhart is an exponent of that valued type of the City clergyman which prefers the consciousness of work well performed to the doubtful honors of the "sensational" pulpit. His sermons are strongly practical, and at the same time attractive—a happy medium being observed between entertainment and profit. He never preaches for "effect," in the common acceptation of the term; his appeals are calm, well chosen, and addressed to the sober thought not less than to the emotions of his audience. A favorite with church-goers of all ages, he is especially admired by the young, and gathers weekly audiences as large as any in that section of the city. As already mentioned, the field of his labor is by no means of the most alluring character, and in the faithful discharge of his extended duties he necessarily encounters obstacles unknown, save to those who like him are content to labor in the highways and byways. Mr. Barnhart has at times contributed a number of meritorious articles both to the religious and secular press. Personally he is a gentleman of affability and culture, a kind friend to the young and a valued adviser and instructor to all who wait on his ministrations.

SERMON BY REV. JOHN W. BARNHART YESTERDAY.

"David encouraged himself in the Lord, his God." I. Samuel, xxx., 6.

The world is not without many bright and beautiful objects. There are traces of Eden on field and forest, bird and beast, garden and home. Even in this late hour of earth's day, it may be said that God sees, and it is good, and man may properly enjoy. But sin has cast its blight far and wide, and there is [illegible] air is burdened with a low moan. It is the grave undertone of suppressed sorrow, issuing alike from hovels and palaces; from marts of trade and halls of pleasure; from homes and places where home is a stranger word; from the living and the dying—in fact, from almost every condition of human life. Sometimes the harsh, hoarse note of stern and hopeless despair wails out from some den of infamy, or some room of death, where a sin-burnt soul drops into a dark eternity—and sometimes under the pressure of heavy grief even in more comely places. But more generally sorrow is plaintive as Æolian strains; the variations of hope and fear played upon one string, as if earth were midway between hell and heaven, catching and mingling the distant refrain of both. Perhaps still more frequently it is unuttered and unexpressed, but not therefore less corroding, destructive, or hard to bear. The burdens of life are more or less heavy upon every one; upon many the weight is crushing and terrible. Show me something that will effectually and forever relieve this load of trouble, that will unburden the soul of all its perplexities, and I will see in it the world's redemption. Show me something which, studied and practiced, will give a full major tone to every experience in life, will fill the soul with divine melodies, will develop it in virtue, and will furnish it well-grounded triumph at last, and I will name it salvation, and say to all, study it, use it, love it, and make it your chosen heritage.

"Encouraged" is not a word difficult of utterance, but to incorporate it into experience, to employ it as a lever to lift one's own soul above its natural depressions, is not always a task simple or easy. The world lacks heart. Courage is not a prominent trait among men. In the revealings of Christianity to men it glows nowhere more brightly than where it excites in the despondent encouragement. You meet a forlorn outcast in some dark, damp alley; infamy and dejection are equally depicted in every feature and expression. What is to be done to get rid of this incipient despair and incite to effort? You say to her, cheer up. To be sure the foe is strong, but be courageous, rise in your might and try for victory. But she tells you of loss of character, of the gates of society forever shut against her, of the abandonment of former friends; and then, too, has she not met the enemy when she was stronger than now, and see the result! how shall she hope to win in a new encounter? There is no natural specific for such fearful ills. Yonder is a man heavy of heart, discouraged. He is thinking by what voluntary channel to find escape from the world. It is no longer a question whether he will take his own life, but by what means. Shall he shoot himself, drown himself, hang himself, or poison himself? Arrest his gloomy cogitations and ask him the sequel of this sombre mood and his desperate resolve. He tried business; he invested all his capital and more; matters became involved; creditors pushed him; he failed; his family are destitute; a burden of debt forbids him to renew the venture; he sees no escape, and is heartbroken. Tell him to be courageous. The words rebound. Why undertake an impossible conflict against such terrible odds? It is not the wisest reasoning but it is natural. Despair has no arm of resistance. During the bloody strife in Paris in the year 1870, in the yard of the Convent Picpus, three females were found incarcerated in open iron cages, where they had been cruelly kept for nine years. When placed there it took bars of iron to retain them. When they were discovered their broken spirits could have been kept in cages of straw. Once more. Yonder sits a lone watcher. She is emaciated, haggard, pale, utterly desolate. A vacant stare has succeeded to former tears. She is poorly clad, and it is cold. No cheerful fire burns on the hearth; the chilling wind shrieks a requiem through the rents and fissures in the wall; no food is there. All this is bad enough, but not the worst. There, on that poor cot, is prostrate her only companion. The keen instinct of affection reveals to her that the only heart that loves her, or cares for her, is ceasing to beat. Tell her to be encouraged. It is sheer mockery, unless some better motive than appears to her can be given. These illustrations show the coloring of extreme cases, yet their equivalents are very numerous. The medium through which our moral impressions are made strangely distorts and deceives, so that phantoms appear as realities, and substantial things look like spectres. The mass of human judgment is crazed, and false hopes are made to encourage to final defeat, else we should see more sad things than we do. The boy pursued the butterfly, and stood and gazed, and heaved a heavy sigh, as the vain object of his efforts flitted over the house and was gone. Older hearts have heaved heavier sighs, and gazed with intenser longings, as larger butterflies have flown over more insurmountable barriers beyond their reach. Yet the boy eagerly chased other butterflies, and other phantoms the man. Be encouraged; but be careful not to be beguiled into a false courage. Nothing can be more perilous or fatal than that. Better live and die in the melancholy of weakness and apprehension than to think you are something when you are nothing. Many a man has long brandished his weapons before what he supposed to be an inferior enemy, when at the last it arose and he found himself face to face with an unconquerable foe. Such is always a mere worldly life, that dallies with habits and tendencies of evil. It is not an uncommon sentiment "that it is better to be cheered by a false hope than not to be cheered at all." Well, if there were no real, solid ground for hope, no possible outlook into a bright forever, and of absolute necessity people must go to hell, maybe to prelude the crushing doom with a little empty enjoyment were faintly desirable. But this not being the case, and when being deceived stands in the way of a true encouragement to a noble life and a glorious destiny, no calamity can be greater. While a false charm is deluding people into courage to pursue phantoms, say not it is misanthropic and unkind to break the spell. One man encourages himself in his morality, another in his self-righteousness, another in a hope of unjust mercy, another in future opportunities. Do you say, why break the enchantment? Why send these men from their comfort and gladness to the vale of tears and penitence? Simply because their hope is their ruin. There is a destructive worm in the staff on which they lean. If we must be deceived, possibly it were better to be in credulity than in skepticism. Better believe that all tinsel is gold than that all gold is dross; that all error is truth than that all truth is error; that there are many gods than that there is no God; but infinitely better, believe the truth, for only the truth can make free and save.

David and his little band of followers were in a sad plight. They had been absent for a time from Ziklag, and on returning, weary from a three-days' journey, they found only the ashes of the homes where they expected to rest and be refreshed. The Amalekites had been there, and had carried off their effects, their wives, and their children. And there was good reason to believe they would receive no mercy, for mercilessly had David treated the Amalekites. No wonder "they lifted up their voices and wept until they had no more power to weep." David's followers sought comfort in poor and mean revenge, for they were about to stone their leader. But David, who had suffered as much as any of them—he had lost two wives and what else he had—encouraged himself in the "Lord his God." Could any other course so commend itself to wisdom? The cisterns of ordinary comfort were broken—there remained to him neither money, lands, authority, nor available skill. The streams of human consolation were dry. No home, no friends, no sympathy. It was a deep valley, a dark hour. Yet one resource is left to him, and he resorts to that. The Divine fountain still flows, and he encourages himself in God. Surely it is always good to bear in mind that there is a God at the head of all affairs, and that his choicest and most durable blessings yield only to asking and seeking. About the same time Saul met the Philistines, and was afraid, and went and sought a witch, and conjured up Samuel, and got a most discomforting response from his ghostly old friend. The next day he fell on his own sword and killed himself at Gilboa. A grand contrast between the King and his successor. I have thought I would like to have looked into David's mind that day, for it was a time of great victory. Maybe he reflected upon how, by Jehovah's hand, deliverances had been wrought for Abraham, Noah, Enoch, Moses, Joshua, Gideon, and many others in equal calamity, and was thus nerved to trust in the God of his fathers. It is desirable to have the experiences of others to rest on as examples. But David had better assurances than that—the lion and the bear, the Philistine giant, his strange escapes from his royal foe. How could he feel otherwise than that the God who had helped him would help him again? A helpful position is that which can wield the advantage of a triumphing experience. Exemplify David's action, and in every dark hour encourage yourself in God. It may be you feel that David's case is not yours. You have no slain lion or conquered Goliath to remember. Yet, if you would but recognize it, possibly God helps you not less. His providence walks by you every day. To be sure the Lord had promised David the kingdom, and the promise was yet unfulfilled. But has He not with equal distinctness promised to be with those who love and serve Him even to the end of the world, and to make them kings and priests unto Himself? And as faithful now is He that has promised as in David's time.

What shall we say then? Be hopeless because troubles are thick and heavy? Give up in despair? No! never! Go harness the steed of God's promise to your soul's chariot and drive up and over the steps of difficulty to the fair fields of peace. Are others dejected, gloomy, sorrowful, or destitute? Encourage them. Go tell the fallen one there is a forgiving Savior, and virtue yet through Him is a blessed possibility. Go tell the almost suicide who has lost his earthly fortune there is a forgiving creditor, and he may yet gain possessions that can never fail. Tell the despairing watcher there is a home where she may meet the pious dead and be forever blest. Tell all that suffer—and who does not?—"how noble a thing it is to suffer and be strong." Encourage yourselves, not in worldly prosperity, nor in social or political influence, nor in enlarged learning, but in God. Then when all that can be shaken shall be done away, you with all your high [illegible]

THE CHINESE IN CUBA.

WONG CHIN FOO.

HIS STORY OF CHUN YOUNG HING'S SUFFERINGS AS A SLAVE IN CUBA.

Wong Chin Foo is a Chinese rebel chief—a mandarin of the third order—now an exile for the part he took in the rebellion to overthrow the present Tartar dynasty. He has been educated in this country, and speaks English fluently. Lately he has prepared for publication the following story of the cruelties endured by Chun Young Hing, a coolie, before he escaped from Cuba:

DEAR SIR: The following is the story of one of my countrymen who arrived in Boston recently from Cuba, where he was held in bondage by Panto Francisco, the owner of a sugar plantation, situated in the country, a few hours' journey back from Cienfuegos. I have questioned him closely, and am convinced of the truth of his narrative. I give it just as it was related by him, suppressing only the name of the bark on which he arrived and the Captain who kindly assisted him. This Chinaman was placed on shore by the Captain, and being unable to speak English, was taken by a policeman to the store of Ar-Show, the Chinese tea merchant, who kindly took him in charge. His appearance serves to prove the truth of his statement:

STORY OF CHUN YOUNG HING.

"My name is Chun Young Hing. In the year 1869, the eleventh moon and the 18th day, while I was sitting in the streets of Canton, surrounded by a party of my friends, one of my countrymen named Ar-Kin came up, and told us that we could all obtain work in Amoy, and that if we would go there with him he would pay all of the expense. I, with many others, went with him, and when we arrived at Amoy he told us that he was disappointed in obtaining work for us, but if we would go over the water he would pay us each $10 a month. We consulted together, and as most of us had no money to return to Canton, we accepted his offer, and at once went on board of a French bark lying in the harbor. As soon as we climbed over the side of the ship we were commanded to go below between decks. Those who did not go willingly were thrown down, and the hatches were closed. We had lain there about two days when we felt the bark move. In the meantime we had counted our number, and found that there were 368 on board. While on the sea we were given plenty to eat, and in about three months we arrived at Havana in the island of Cuba. While there many men came on board and we were led out and examined and our strength tested. The man who had us in charge delivered ten of our number to some men, fifty to others, and one man took 100. If any of us were unwilling to go we were kicked and told that we must go and do as he said, or else go out on the streets and starve. A man named Panto Francisco made arrangements to take fifty to work on his plantation. I went with this number, and as soon as he had paid our master some money, he placed us on the cars, and we went to Cienfuegos. Upon arriving there we were driven back into the mountains, and at about eight o'clock we arrived at a large house surrounded by trees. We were at once placed in log huts and told that we must sleep on the floor, which we did as best we could. At 3 o'clock the next morning we were driven out to the sugar plantation and told that we must cut cane. We worked until 8 A. M., when we had some potatoes and Indian corn to eat. After eating we were driven back, and then worked until 8 in the evening, when we were allowed to rest and eat supper. We did not have anything to eat between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. During the busy season we went out after eating supper and worked until 10:30. We then had four and a half hours' rest, and were compelled to work again. When we were at work we were watched continually by a driver, who, with a long whip in his hand, would walk behind and if any one lagged he would receive fifty lashes. If any of us were sick and unable to work we were whipped, and if we were unable to get up we were left in the hot sun until night, when we were carried in by our comrades. We were not allowed to speak to each other in our native tongue, and many of us did not even know the names of the others. On a Sunday, when we were given a short time to enjoy ourselves, I, with others, went for a walk in the woods, and I did not return until one-half hour after the others. For this offense I was tied to a tree and received 100 blows. My body was so bruised that I could not go to work next morning. I was then whipped again and compelled to go out to work. My body shows the marks of that whipping yet. At one time one of my comrades ran away into the woods, and when he was caught he was three times beaten and then compelled to wear two large iron balls which were chained to his legs. He had to work with these chained to him, and if he did not keep up with the others he was beaten by the driver. Many times we did not have enough to eat, and as a general thing we were used worse than the negroes, for the masters said that while they owned the negroes for life, they owned us for eight years only. Panto Francisco, my master, had 150 Chinamen in his employ. Part of this number were working on a new contract, having served their eight years. I learned that when their term had expired they had no money, and were compelled to make a new contract for a number of years or starve, for no one would hire them by the month, it being contrary to the custom of the owners of the plantations. Not one in twenty-five of the Chinamen at work in Cuba ever returns to China, for if they are strong enough to survive their toils for six or seven years, the last year or two they are worked night and day without rest, and in a short time are able to work no longer. All hope is given up, and many die. Those who survive find that the little money they had saved to return has been used to pay for food and care while sick, and they have no alternative but to make a new contract. During my five years' slavery I was able to save only about $35. About a month ago I escaped and ran into the woods early in the morning before the hour of work, while the driver was absent. I wandered about for five days, and was able to proceed only at night. Many times at night I was compelled to stop and hide on account of the barking of the dogs. I had nothing but berries and fruit to eat, and at last found the water and entered Cienfuegos, and while walking on the wharves I met a Captain, who took what money I had, ($32,) and hid me on his brig."

COMMENTS BY WONG CHIN FOO.

The continual instances brought under my notice of the helpless condition of my own countrymen in foreign lands fill my heart with grief. Heretofore I have refrained from speaking of the wrongs committed upon the Chinese, which are passed unnoticed by the present ruling power in China, because I disliked to lower my country in the estimation of other nations. But the manner in which my fellow citizens are everywhere neglected compels me to speak out the truth regarding our present Tartar rulers. I do so in order that I may justify the revolutionists, who are now persecuted in every part of China, and at the same time enlist sympathy for my countrymen who have been inveigled from their homes. In no period of the history of the Chinese Empire has she suffered so much from political corruption as during the present time. The most sacred of her laws are polluted and the greatest of crimes are openly committed by the law-givers and rulers themselves. Formerly the officials were selected on account of their literary attainments, but now they are selected on account of their money. Formerly justice was obtained by entering into a minute, impartial examination, but now it is obtained by purchase. The whole Government is in the hands of shrewd and unscrupulous speculators, who plunder the people without a shadow of law or justice, and crush them with the iron heel of a relentless despotism. Our public buildings are fast going to decay. I notice with envious eyes the protection which each nation affords its citizens who are represented in the treaty ports of China, which protection enables them to enjoy freedom to its fullest extent, and to remedy all wrongs and injustices, while the Chinese have to depend solely on national charity or political favor. Within the past twenty-five years at least 100,000 Chinese have been kidnapped in the treaty ports of China, and not unfrequently these crimes are perpetrated in the very face of the authorities, and yet no effort is made by the Government to help its suffering thousands who are to-day in slavery. Doubtless the Tartar rulers of China think our people are too insignificant to be cared for, but there is no question as to what they think of our money. The cry of anguish that comes from the Chinese in Cuba ought to move the heart of the most cruel savage, and yet the Tartar Emperor of China remains unconcerned. May we hope that the time will soon come when China shall be governed by its own loyal citizens and justice given to its people.

Very respectfully,

WONG CHIN FOO.

THE BURIAL OF A BEAR.

"Billy Bruin," the famous Wellesley (Mass.) bear, an account of whose escape from captivity was lately published in THE TIMES, and which, as it was afterward ascertained, had met an untimely death from drowning, was buried on the grounds of Mr. William E. Baker, its late owner, on Saturday last, with all the pomp and circumstance of a funeral. A large number of people were present from the surrounding country, and the arrangements were very elaborate. Four men dressed in bear-skins were pall-bearers, and the procession was made up of persons representing the bulls and bears of State street, monkeys, &c. An omnibus filled with young ladies dressed in mourning was a feature of the occasion. Music was discoursed by the Natick cornet band. The affair brought out considerable literature of the lighter sort—epigrams, funny epitaphs, &c.—and among the rest a letter of regret at the necessity of declining an invitation to the obsequies, by Oliver Wendell Holmes. He wrote:

"Many thanks for your polite invitation to attend the obsequies of the lamented plantigrade. I am sorry that it will not be in my power to be present upon the melancholy occasion. I have a great respect for bears since those two female ones taught the little children of Bethel and Belial that they must not be rude to elderly persons. I think a loose bear or two might be of service in our community, and I regret much the loss of an animal who might have done so much as a moral teacher for the young of this city and its suburbs."

Mr. Baker announces that the ceremony will be repeated. He says: "The genial rain of Saturday, 8th inst., was very much needed for all plant life, and, therefore, my only regret connected with the severe storm which interrupted the programme proceedings of the Bear's funeral was by reason of the discomforts of those guests who braved the storm and the reported disappointment of numerous friends who were prevented from attending. In order to gratify this last-named class, the procession will be re-formed and resumed on Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1874, when poor Billy Bruin will be carried to the 'In Memoriam' Grounds and tenderly deposited, together with the remains of one of the four swans who, pecked at and slighted by his brother and his sister swans [illegible] Arboretum Pond, with the apparent log-like quiet and lonesome alligator—Herod by name and nature—who, arousing from his torpid sleep, quickly snapped at the fair swan Leander, breaking his leg and neck. Death was instant, and the laments, in prose and rhyme, of all sympathizers of this the most graceful of the webfooted species, should be at once prepared and sent to the undersigned by Monday, Aug. 17, by each one of mature age who intends to attend the swan's funeral party, or who is interested in the subject of this card."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

VIEWS OF A LEADING CONSERVATIVE—LETTER OF GEN. KERSHAW.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw, one of the most trusted Conservatives in South Carolina, has written a letter in response to some friends, giving his views upon the present condition of political affairs in that State. This letter is as follows:

"The restoration of an honest, economical, and competent Government to South Carolina at this juncture I consider the paramount duty of her citizens. Such means and such sacrifices, consistent with honor, must be resorted to as may be found necessary, practicable, and expedient to accomplish that end. With us it is no longer a question of Republicanism and Democracy. The struggle is for an honest Government, under which we can live and prosper. In comparison with that, party distinctions should go for nothing. Seeking no political triumph, but simply the substitution of an honest and responsible Government for the horde of plunderers who have robbed and degraded the State, and thrown her back at least twenty years in the march of improvement, we are entitled to the sympathy and support of every right-thinking man, whatever be his political opinions. A better feeling pervades the whole country. It is a great pleasure to note the steady growth of more kindly sentiment and feeling toward the South on the part of the North. In act and utterance we should at all times cordially reciprocate the generous and friendly overtures held out to us so frequently of late by the Northern people and press, without distinction of party, and especially by the officers and soldiers of the Union armies, whose magnanimous and soldierly conduct in honoring the memory of their fallen foemen, on many recent occasions, is the best pledge yet offered of a restored, happy, and united Americanism. I am sure that in our effort to rescue the State we will have the cordial support of the public opinion and the press of the North; but more important, because more immediate than these, the aid of the Federal Executive. President Grant can do more for the speedy restoration of the State than all other influences from without; and although I have no political information other than such as is common to all having access to the papers of the day, still from the perusal of these I entertain strong hopes he will not withhold his great influence from so good a work. There is no overt hostility to his Administration in any part of the South—certainly none of any sort in an organized form in this State. On the contrary, the conservative element look to him as their chief if not only hope of good government. Congress has been appealed to, and is powerless to remedy the evils under which we suffer. The Judiciary can afford no relief, for it has no jurisdiction. The Executive alone can constitutionally and legally assist us. It would be the crowning glory of Gen. Grant's administration to effect a reconstruction, and restore to the plundered and ruined States of the South the blessings of good government, and the opportunity to enjoy and to contribute to the future prosperity of the country. I cannot think that he will be indifferent, and I know how gratefully his aid would be appreciated by our suffering South Carolinians. Could he be brought face to face with the monstrous evils which degrade and oppress us, nothing could prevent him from employing every prerogative of his vast power to crush them out forever. After all, however, our relief depends mostly upon our own people. Let them organize and consolidate all honest men who can rise above unworthy prejudices and party slavery, to rescue the State from anarchy, ruin, and, in the end, a bloody despair. Respecting the Republican principles of the colored citizens, we should earnestly seek their co-operation in the movement. The State has been plunged into this ruin by the rapacity and dishonesty of their trusted leaders, who have brought shame and obloquy upon the party, whose honor and interests were in their keeping, and trampled upon every right and interest of the whole people in their insatiate greed for plunder. They owe the State some reparation for the past, and we surely may hope that there are some thousands having sufficient honesty, intelligence, and patriotism to join the hue and cry against the robber band. Not many would be required, for the true majority of the Radicals has always been exaggerated. The whites have never been fully polled since the war, and the ballot has never been free from frauds. To secure such co-operation the colored people should be invited to a full share of all public office. Power intrusted to us should be administered without favor or prejudice, so as to secure the best interests of the whole people, protect equally in the enjoyment of his just rights every citizen, however high or humble, and promote the welfare of all alike, so far as may come within the legitimate sphere of government. Upon such principles only can harmony and good government be secured in the present state of society here. Co-operation in this good work would lead to mutual dependence, respect and good will, and tend more to the elevation and development of the colored people than all other possible expedients. I consider these views worth pondering at this time with reference to the tax-payers' movement and the promised reform in the Republican Party. Of course, the policy of the people can only be settled by conventions of their authorized representatives, but it is well to take counsel together and to interchange views beforehand, in order that the public mind may settle down upon such measures as may be approved after due consideration. I firmly believe the hour of deliverance is at hand, if we but be true to ourselves. Indeed, the crisis does not admit the thought of failure. Success is a necessity; failure is death and disgrace to the Commonwealth."

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE.

An article on the naval organizations of the various European States is printed in the *Maritime Regulations Journal* of Berlin. "England," says the writer, "is the only State in the world which is compelled to maintain a naval force capable of being applied to all cases which might arise during war; for her existence, or at least the maintenance of her position among the great powers, depends on the security of her colonies, which can only be guaranteed by her possessing the dominion of the seas. Hence the eagerness with which England strives to keep up a fleet which shall be as complete as possible in its various branches, and equally suited for action in any theatre of war where it might have to be engaged—a task which, in consequence of the rapid progress and constant changes in naval armaments, is surrounded by almost insuperable difficulties, and can only be performed at an enormous cost. The English Navy possesses, besides a great many vessels which have become prematurely antiquated, a considerable number of the most powerful ships of war. It has also numerous ships for coast defence, and a great many gunboats of from 80 to 800 tons. The attempts of England to create a strong coasting fleet have often been ridiculed of late years on the ground that she already commands the seas which surround her coasts by her larger ships. But we think that she was right, for, in order to be able to act effectively abroad, it is necessary above all things to have no anxiety as to one's security at home. * * * France has much smaller interests at sea to defend, and her navy will, therefore, be always inferior to that of England, notwithstanding the repeated efforts she has made for centuries to surpass her neighbors in this respect. Her fleet is amply provided with all kinds of ships, but though her navy is very active and intelligent, and very exact in its manœuvres, it has devoted too much attention to the use of rams both in naval construction and in naval tactics. No nation has done more to attain a high degree of excellence in naval manœuvres or tactics, and it is not to be disputed that the French have always enjoyed a well-founded reputation for the ideas embodied in their ships, so much so that their conquerors at the beginning of the present century took lessons from them. As to the other States, they have all devoted more or less care to the establishment of a coasting fleet, except Spain and Austria, who, owing to the depth and situation of their harbors, can perhaps do without one, although we do not see any advantage in crippling the operations of men-of-war by employing them on coast or harbor duty. The Russian Navy, like the French, have given much attention to the employment of rams and their influence on the tactics of the future, although, so far as we know, no ships have actually been built in Russia on this system. * * * The limited funds which Germany has at her disposal for the improvement of her fleet, and her comparatively small resources in trained seamen and artisans, tend to restrict her scope of action. Whether we desire at the beginning of a war to attack the enemy's ports, or consider it more advisable to await the approach of his fleet in the vicinity of our coasts, in order to enter upon the conflict under more favorable circumstances, it will always be the most important task of the Admiralty to place the important harbors of the country in a state of defense, to secure them equally against bombardment and capture, and to protect the trade which passes in and out of them, at least in the vicinity of the coast. It is only that portion of our naval force which may remain after the above object is secured that will be employed on more extended offensive operations; and the number of ships that will be available for such a purpose during the next few years is exceedingly small. We think the right course is to strengthen and protect one's own body before attacking that of one's enemy."

A FIGHT WITH A CATAMOUNT.

A correspondent of a paper in Reading, Penn., gives a thrilling account of a desperate struggle with a catamount in the Blue Mountains, on Wednesday last. Three hunters had started out in search of the animal, taking different paths, and agreeing to meet at a certain point marked by a tall tree. One of them, Anson by name, when about one hundred yards from the point of meeting, determined to pass up through a small ravine whose sides were overhung with a dense undergrowth of shrubs. When directly under a small crag, and walking along with his [illegible] head and the next minute felt the claws of an animal sink in his neck and flesh, accompanied with fierce growls. By a very quick movement, Anson swung around his arms, grasped the animal by the neck with both hands and held it in a vise-like grip. He then staggered back to the clearing, when the animal shook off the hunter's grasp and made an effort to bite his neck. The man grasped a knife in his belt, swung it around and sunk it deep into the animal's side. The brute gave a long, low howl, and amidst the excitement man and beast rolled over on the ground, and as they did so the former received three severe bites in the shoulder. The growls of the animal attracted the attention of the remaining two hunters, who came through the brush toward the spot where the hunter and the brute were tussling on the ground. The struggle did not last long. Anson plunged his knife the second time in the animal's body, and in a few minutes it rolled over and died. The hunters then examined it and found it to be a species of panther, and which was thought to be a catamount of the mammoth species. It weighed 146 pounds, and measured 4 feet 5½ inches in length, not counting the length of its tail, which was 2 feet 1 inch. It stood 2 feet 8 inches high, and was powerfully knit, and very compactly built.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT.

STATEMENT FROM COLLYER — HE CLAIMS THAT HE WAS SOLD OUT BY HIS SECOND.

Collyer has arrived in Baltimore, and, according to the *Sun* of Saturday, comments as follows upon his recent fight with Edwards: "Collyer claims that he was sold out by his second, Barney Aaron, and that he had Edwards whipped at the end of the tenth round. In proof of this, Collyer states that when the referee announced that he would withhold his decision, Edwards stepped over to Collyer and wanted to make a match with him for $1,000 a side, the fight to take place in two weeks from that time. Collyer's reply to him was: 'Well, I'll see you in New-York and arrange after the referee has decided this fight.' When the cry was raised that Edwards had something concealed in his hands Aaron made no effort to examine the hands of Edwards, but said to Collyer, 'Don't continue the fight, as it is a made up thing by the New-Yorkers that you shall not win this battle.' Collyer replied, 'Why, I've got him whipped now; his hands are gone, and one of them is useless.' Aaron again objected, and appeared extremely anxious that the fight should be discontinued. The referee therefore declared that as Collyer did not respond to the call of time the battle was ended. Collyer had been informed that the Edwards party had wagered heavily that the battle would be over in half an hour, and as the fight progressed he became satisfied that he had been sold. Collyer's instructions from Aaron were not to force the fighting—a method of fighting always pursued by Collyer—and in consequence of not 'rushing' matters he received a great many blows which otherwise would not have settled upon his face or head. Collyer also complains greatly of the manner in which Aaron acted after the fight had terminated. Aaron deserted him at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and although he made diligent search for him yesterday at several places in this city, failed to see him. While in Pittsburgh Collyer received a dispatch from the referee that a decision would be given yesterday morning, and when Collyer came to Baltimore to be present at the rendering of the decision he learned that it had been given on Thursday night, and forwarded the same night to the stakeholder in Philadelphia. Collyer claims emphatically that Edwards was defeated in the tenth round in a double manner—first by his hands failing him, and secondly by concealing something in his hands, the rules of the prize-ring strictly stating that any liquid other than water, hard substance, or other device secreted or placed upon the hands during a fight, shall constitute a foul, and the battle decided against the party so offending. Collyer was unable to state what Edwards had in his hands, but could see that it filled the bowl of both hands, and that it glistened brightly when exposed to the sun. Collyer summed up his statement saying: 'I was robbed out of the fight—sold by the persons in whom I had placed the utmost confidence.' He stated last night that he has fought his last ring fight, and that in future he will confine his labors to more innocent amusements, and never permit himself to be duped and made the plaything of treacherous friends. Collyer's appearance yesterday did not justify the accounts which have been published concerning his alleged terrible punishment by Edwards. His chest and sides are free from bruises, and the only marks upon his face are two small cuts over the left eye and a small scratch at the base of his nose. No bruises whatever are to be seen about his face or throat."

A HOME FOR PRINTERS.

The public has heard of homes for destitute poets, homes for broken-down actors, homes for superannuated clergymen, homes for unsuccessful literary men, but a home for printers, says the Springfield *Union*, it has been reserved for Mr. J. G. Cooley, of Middle Hill Farm, North Franklin, Conn., out of a warm heart and an abundance of brotherly love, to devise. But why not a home for printers as well as for the poet and the author whose work they immortalize? For if authorship be immortality, the printer is the artisan of immortality. But of the merits of the plan there can be no two opinions. Let us see what are its practical details. Mr. Cooley has a farm of 100 and fifty acres, well stocked, and therewith a commodious dwelling-house and appurtenances situated at Middle Hill, North Franklin, Conn. This he proposes to dedicate to the uses of a printers' home. He intends thereby to provide a way for the self-support of about fifty persons. He does not mean the home as a loafing-place for the idle, nor a hospital for those who are already sick, but as an opportunity where a peaceful home in growing age and failing strength may be enjoyed at the price of moderate labor. Nor is the editor left out in the cold, provided he have first served an apprenticeship as a printer. In regard to these editors, Mr. Cooley cautiously provides that they must be temperate and of good character, but with these qualifications they are welcome. The farm and dwelling-house aforesaid Mr. Cooley proposes to legally convey to the home in perpetuity as soon as the practicability of the scheme is demonstrated. Pending this he solicits discussion and criticism from the press. Mr. Cooley began life as a practical printer, became the proprietor of the Norwich *Courier*, drifted to New-York, grew rich in the manufacture of wooden types, and now in the maturity of his life devotes himself and his resources to the realization of a life-long hobby. Now that he has acquired wealth and leisure, their chief value to him is that they enable him to make up in some sort for the inequalities of fortune which have left so many of his fellow-craftsmen to want in old age. We wish him godspeed in his generous undertaking.

THE TROY IRON WORKS.

The Troy *Times* of Monday gives rather a discouraging view of affairs at the iron works in that locality. It says: "Burden's steam works suspended the 3d of July. Whether they will start up again this Summer or next Fall the proprietors themselves do not know. It is their intention to start four horse-shoe machines, all the punching-machines, and some of the rivet-machines at the water-works the fore part of this week. This will restore 200 or 300 men to their work—a congratulatory circumstance. Many of the 1,000 men left without work by the stopping of the steam works are working among the farmers, or doing small jobs about the city. It is the practice of the Burdens to stop, if at all, during the Summer, when suffering therefrom is least likely to ensue. They do not resume work at the water establishment because orders come any faster or the prospects have improved. If anything, the general prostration of the iron business presents no encouraging feature. The Cornings are running some of their mills, but are liable to suspend any week. The utmost uncertainty prevails in relation to this branch of industry. The Rensselaer Works and the Bessemer Steel Works are doing nothing, and we are informed they are taking in no stock of any kind. What the year may bring forth no one can prophesy. The probabilities, however, are against any favorable change. The five great coal companies which supply the middle and eastern markets combined early this year, setting their price high, and raising it fifteen cents per ton each successive month. The price of coal will consequently be much higher toward the end of the year. The two iron ore companies in the northern part of the State early fixed their prices, and intend to maintain them. Labor is dear, and the whole cost of production far exceeds the sale. No one is going to start his mills with the sure prospect of business suicide before him. The spring works of Hannibal Green started up this morning, after a suspension of about six weeks, with a full complement of hands. A busy Fall and Winter is anticipated."

CARLIST TAXATION.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, who has been paying a visit to some of the illicit gaming-tables which are to be met with on the French and Spanish frontier, has a very singular story to tell of what occurred the other day at Pont du Roy. Just as the players were assembling in large numbers from Luchon and other watering-places in the neighborhood, the casino of Pont du Roy was invaded by some thirty armed men, representing themselves to be Carlist troops, who refused to let any play take place until they had been paid a certain sum. The proprietor of the gaming establishment, warned of their approach, had had time to convey the money of "the bank" across the bridge which separates France and Spain, and as the band of Carlists did not venture to make an irruption into French territory, they had to content themselves with drawing up a report of this illegal gambling, to be forwarded, as they said, to the Carlist Junta. It might have been thought that the proprietor of the tables would, to secure himself against a repetition of the annoyance, have found it expedient to [illegible]

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

The musical festival which is to be held at Liverpool during the week commencing the 29th of September, and from which the double result of a great musical feast and a fund for the benefit of the local charities is expected, promises in all respects to be as successful as its enterprising promoters can desire. It was in 1823 that the first musical festival was held in Liverpool, and the last one in 1836, when Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was produced for the first time in England. Since 1836 comparative apathy has prevailed in Liverpool in relation to the production of musical works of the highest order, much to the regret of many enthusiastic lovers of music. The festival of 1874 is, however, likely to prove the beginning of a new order of things, it being the intention of the promoters to hold a festival once in three years in future. Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to extend her patronage to the undertaking; and the Duke of Edinburgh, who has accepted the office of President, is expected to be present. The Mayor of Liverpool is Chairman of the council, which consists of 124 members, and Mr. A. F. Eggers is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Philharmonic Hall and St. George's Hall have been secured for the purpose of the festival, the former for the production of works of great composers and for miscellaneous concerts, and the latter for prize competitions of choral societies and solo singers, which will form a feature of the festival. Among the works selected for performance are Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," "The Creation," (first and second parts,) "The Messiah," Gounod's new mass, "Angela Custodes," (conducted by the composer,) Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," (produced for the first time in Liverpool, and conducted by the composer.) There are to be three miscellaneous concerts. The principal vocalists engaged are Mme. Adelina Patti, Mlle. Albani, Miss Edith Wynne, Mmes. Patey and Weldon; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Edward Lloyd, Bentham, Santley, and Herr Conrad Behrens. The chorus will consist of upward of 390 voices, selected from choral societies and other musical bodies connected with Liverpool, and the orchestra will embrace about 100 performers, comprising the best Liverpool and Manchester, and many metropolitan artists. Sir Julius Benedict will conduct the festival.... "Il Talismano" will form one of the principal features of Mr. Mapleson's English provincial operatic tour, and Mlle. Tittiens will sustain in Balfe's opera, the rôle of *Edith Plantagenet*, for which she was originally intended by the composer, in which she will succeed Mme. Nilsson. Mme. Nilsson returns next year for the London season. The *locale* of Her Majesty's Opera, is not yet decided, and a site is talked of in a fine position on ground belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, on the Thames embankment, near Lancaster place. However, the scheme is necessarily yet in embryo, and, although a larger and more convenient house would be desirable, it is very probable that Drury Lane will once more be selected as the only place at present available for the purpose.... Composers are, as a rule, excellent examples of longevity, as the following list, prepared by a Parisian paper, will testify: Gossec died at 96, Auber at 90, Monsigny at 88, Campra at 84, Cherubini at 82, Rameau at 81, Haydn at 77, Spontini at 77, Rossini at 76, Salieri at 75, Handel at 74, Paisiello at 74, Lesueur at 74, Gluck at 73, Piccinni at 72, Grétry at 72, Meyerbeer at 70, S. Bach at 65, Halévy at 63, Boieldieu at 59, Beethoven at 57, Delayrac at 56, Lulli at 54, Méhul at 54, A. Adam at 53, Donizetti at 50, Cinerosa at 47, Nicolo at 43, Hérold at 41, Weber at 40, Chopin at 39, Mendelssohn at 38, Mozart at 35, Dollini at 33, Schubert at 31, and Pergolèse at 26 years.... "Giroflé-Girofla" has run its full course in its French garb, and the English version is in preparation for production at the Philharmonic Theatre toward the latter part of September. M. Rivière has undertaken the musical arrangements for the re-opening.... Messrs. Enoch, who are the sole agents for the composer of, the right of publication in England, are reaping a golden harvest with the score and popular arrangements of "Giroflé-Girofla." At present, the opera bids fair to become even more valuable, comparatively, than its predecessor, "La Fille de Mme. Angot".... Miss Kate Santley shortly leaves the London Alhambra to proceed on a provincial tour with an entirely new opera comique entitled "Catarina," written and composed expressly for her by Messrs. R. Reece and Frederick Clay, and in which she will sustain the principal character, supported by Mr. J. D. Stoyle, Mr. Selwyn Graham, and a judiciously selected company, chorus, and orchestra.... A company has been formed in Paris for the establishment of a new hippodrome on the Boulevard Malesherbes, facing the Park Monceaux, to replace the former hippodrome, destroyed by fire. The building will also contain a concert room, with an orchestra for 200 performers and seats for 6,000 persons. There will also be a riding school, with restaurant and cafés.... The management of the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, have concluded an arrangement with the Crystal Palace English Opera Company for the production early in the autumn of a succession of English operas at the theatre..... M. Antoine de Nicolaeff, the principal tenor of the Imperial Opera of Moscow, has returned to Russia after a brief visit to England. While there he sang at a few select West-end concerts, and was much applauded. He will visit England again next year.... Mme. Patti is going to create a new part, having accepted the rôle of *Virginia* in M. Victor Massé's new opera of "Paul and Virginia," which is to be brought out this year in Russia, with M. Capoul as *Paul*. From Russia the opera will be transferred to Paris, where it is to be produced at the New Opera with the original *artistes*.... Mme. Patey is to take an English concert party through the provinces in the Autumn. The troupe will be composed of Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Patey and wife, with Mr. Charles Davieson as accompanist...... Mme. Christine Nilsson has gone to the Highlands of Scotland to recruit her health, after arduous labors in Meyerbeer's "Valentina." Mme. Patti is at Dieppe, M. Faure at Etretat, Mlle. Albani, M. Nicolini, Signor Vianesi, and M. Vieuxtemps at Paris, Mr. Randegger in Italy, M. Capoul at Toulouse, and Signor Piatti at Como.... The Emperor of Germany, in a decree dated Ems, July 4, has been graciously pleased to accept the dedication of Signor Randegger's cantata "Fridolin.".... Mr. Canonge, lesse of the New-Orleans Opera, is at present in Paris, forming a troupe for his theatre. He has already made several very important engagements. ....It is reported that Mr. Sims Reeves intends to retire from professional life.... Meyerbeer's "Camp de Silesie," composed for Berlin, with Jenny Lind as prima donna, is to be revived, to celebrate the confirmation of the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany.... The *Musical Standard* says it is rumored that Sir Michael Costa contemplates making the restoration of the old pitch a condition of his re-engagement at her Majesty's Opera next season.... The Moore and Burgess Minstrels gave two special performances, at St. James' Hall, London, in the morning and afternoon of the Bank Holiday, (Aug. 3,) when, for the first time, many new and original songs, part-songs, choruses and burlesques were given...... *The Figaro* says: Miss Lydia Thompson, (Mrs. Henderson,) who has recently returned to England, after an absence of six years in America, will shortly make her reappearance at one of the London theatres, in conjunction with the principal members of her late American troupe, supplemented by a company specially selected for the production of comedy, opera-bouffe, and burlesque. ....Mr. H. L. Bateman will inaugurate his next season at the London Lyceum with a series of Shakespearean plays, commencing with "Hamlet," which will be represented with a strong cast and elaborate scenic accessories. Mr. Henry Irving will be the Prince of Denmark, Mr. Chippendale *Polonius*, and Mr. Compton *First Grave-digger*.... M. Jules Verne is preparing his "Round the World in Eighty Days" for the Paris stage.

THE FIRE AT TENEDOS.

It is the fashion, says the London *Times*, to bestow a large amount of pity on the inhabitants of Chicago every time that city is burned down, and no doubt the inhabitants of any city which is destroyed by fire about once a month are deserving of sympathy; but the sufferings of the dwellers in Chicago are not to be compared with those of the dwellers in obscure towns and villages, whose misfortunes, when a general conflagration occurs, do not attract the same amount of public attention. The unfortunate sufferers by the late fire at Tenedos appear, by the account of the Dardanelles correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, to be in great distress. Out of upward of 800 houses only sixty-two have escaped destruction, many of the inhabitants have been ruined, and the misery of the poorer classes is complete. More than 500,000 okes of wine (the staple product of the island) have been destroyed, and, worse still, the large vats in which the grapes are left to ferment, and the casks in which the wines are stored, have been burned also. The vintage, however, upon which most Tenediots are dependent, promises to be abundant; but the grapes will be ripe in less than three months, and unless extraordinary exertions are made at once to provide the means of making and storing the wine, the damage already occasioned by the fire will be doubled, and a heavy loss entailed on the Imperial Turkish Government. It is therefore hoped that an advance of funds will be made to the wine-growers to enable them to save the crops. About £20,000, it is stated, will be sufficient for the purpose, and every security can be given for the gradual repayment of the money. The case is, in fact, one of those in which philanthropy and prudence both, for a wonder, point in the same direction; and the Imperial Government will probably, under the circumstances, feel justified in giving the reins to its benevolence.

A DETECTED BURGLAR.

At an early hour yesterday morning Roundsman Soule, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, saw a man named Thomas Lynch, of No. 43 Clarkson street, attempting to break into the basement window of Charles Schultz, at No. [illegible] Greenwich street, and attempted to arrest him. Lynch assaulted the roundsman, when Officer [illegible] coming up, struck the former [illegible]

BLOCK ISLAND.

A RETREAT OF WHICH LITTLE IS KNOWN.

DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND—CHARACTER OF ITS INHABITANTS—ITS PRESENT INDUSTRIES AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-SHOREHAM TOWNSHIP,
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 8, 1874.

Considering its extent in territory, being about nine miles long and four miles wide at its broadest part, and considering also the commercial importance of its fishing interests, there is probably no island on our coast about which so little is known among people generally as Block Island. Both its geography and its people are little understood. For years the idea has prevailed that the island, being so remote, has been chiefly distinguished for intermarriages, which have made its people scarcely above the average of first-class idiots, with no redeeming qualifications. There are altogether some 1,500 souls upon the island, and, as a class, the population is exceptionally industrious and frugal—traits of which necessity has been the mother. With a soil needing constant artificial fertilization to make it productive; with an ocean-bound coast, lashed with angry storms, and not a single harbor of refuge to insure absolute safety, there has been a dependence upon every source of life to maintain an existence here, and the culture of this dependence has produced in the men the real bronze of a native character that the sun and air have wrought upon their faces, and in the women something of the same hardy and striking disposition. They are a people of themselves in the most emphatic sense—a people free of provincial eccentricities, with a sparing education at best, and in most cases sublimely ignorant of the world's ways in books or society, and are largely reliant upon the traditions of the few square miles of territory they inhabit for knowledge and belief. They have certainly been slandered as to idiotic tendencies. There is no deterioration manifest comparatively between them and any people who have had no greater advantages; so far as ignorance lies at the bottom of their lives they are no worse off than other communities, but are better, from their isolation, which has kept them pure and free, while the ignorant classes on the mainland, having scope for development, run to pauperism and crime. The perfect sanity of the people is beyond question, and their faith is complete. Probably no community of like size can be found where there is such a wonderful prevalence of religious feeling. The denominational sect of this island is principally Free Will Baptist, with a small sprinkling of the Seven Day Baptists. Sundays are observed with a fidelity that shames the Puritan exactness of New-England. No boats go out from the island on Sunday, with two exceptions; these are two men who will sail on that day, but only because they observe Saturday as a day of rest and praise. Visitors, however, make no effort to secure the services of even these secular observers of the Sabbath, and really this recognition of the prevailing sentiment of the island is a testimony to the good works of the people that shows how even the most worldly minded will be almost unconsciously influenced by the moral sensibilities of a class whose intellectual standing is of no account to them. This religious feeling has taken deep root this year, and in such a manner that it is looked upon by the people themselves as a marvelous interposition of Divine Providence. In the Spring, during the temporary absence of the settled Pastor, the revival began from a meagrely-attended prayer-meeting, and grew to such proportions that the whole island was convulsed with its power, and the hardest sinners were brought to repentance. The clergyman returned to find his church throbbing with the great awakening, and discovered that he himself was far behind his flock in the zealous inspiration of his work. In a short time one hundred additions were made to the church by baptism. Meetings have since been kept up in regular order, and the "interest" seems to hold out. Among people constituted as these are, it may readily be imagined how emotional their religious demonstrations must be; yet out of all the excitement and the "good feelings" of the prayer-meetings, there is a quiet repose displayed in the plain conversation of the pious ones that is sweetly tender in its very simplicity, and lays hold of one's own faith with almost the force of argument itself.

Block Island was first discovered by Verazzano, who sailed under a commission from the King of France in 1524, and he described it in a letter to his King as being "in the form of a triangle; distant from the main land, three leagues; about the bigness of the Island of Rhodes; it was free of hills, covered with trees; well-peopled, for we saw fires along the coast; we gave to it the name of Claudia, after your Majesty's mother." But this name did not hold, nor did the name of Manisees, or the "Island of the Little God," which was given to it by the Indians. In 1614 a landing was made by Adrian Blok, a Dutch navigator, and from him came Block Island. In 1622 the Narragansett tribe of Indians took possession of the island, and they contested for its occupancy with the Pequots on many occasions, making it the scene of numerous sanguinary conflicts. In 1635 the Indians killed a Connecticut trader named Oldham, and to avenge his death an expedition of two hundred men was sent from the main land and destroyed nearly the whole of the small population, burning the wigwams, but sparing the women and children. Seventeen white settlers took the island by division in 1661, and were admitted a few years later as freeholders to the province of Rhode Island. Connecticut claimed the territory, but the King of England decided in favor of Rhode Island's jurisdiction, and it has since until now remained a part of that State, and is known as the township of New Shoreham. As early as 1670 the inhabitants petitioned the General Assembly to establish a harbor, and an effort was made to erect a pier, but it failed, and up to 1870 there was no refuge for boats in a storm. Vessels could not land, and the necessities of the people led them to the construction of the famous double-end boats, modeled after a whale-boat—sitting deep in the water and carrying the so-called mutton-leg sail. These boats were fastened in a small forest of stakes driven in the beach, and, being sharp at both ends, would play between the stakes without receiving damage. In almost all weather the Block Island fishermen could safely ride the storm, and whether it be a fact or not that one boat of all the fleets owned here has been lost, such at least is the tradition—only one. They are open boats, with no deck, the largest carrying ten or twelve tons. The necessity of a suitable harbor was being constantly felt by navigators and others. The amount of property stranded on the island from 1854 to 1868, as obtained by official reports, was valued at $378,050. The first action taken toward securing Government attention and aid was by the Rhode Island Legislature in 1868, through the efforts of Hon. Nicholas Ball, Senator, representing the interests of the island. Then the support of Chambers of Commerce was solicited, and the New-York Chamber took very active and persistent measures, by petitions to Congress and otherwise, and finally a report, covering the whole subject, was secured by the War Department from a Board of Engineers, whose estimates were as follows: For a harbor for general purposes, $2,915,016; for local purposes, two plans, $553,798 and $372,000. In 1870 work was begun on the east side of the island, Congress having made an appropriation of $30,000. The next year $75,000 was appropriated, and in 1872 an addition of $50,000, and the last Congress added $20,000, making $175,000 so far. There is now one vessel engaged with a diver in blasting and removing stone from the bottom of the harbor and placing them on the pier which extends already far enough to afford an excellent landing place within the harbor, alongside of a substantially constructed wharf. Only a portion of the pier has been properly cemented and put in complete break-water shape. For the perfect security of vessels a temporary basin has been constructed, three hundred feet square and sixteen feet deep, in which carrying craft find good accommodations for landing. Eventually, with the whole work completed, the harbor will be one of the best artificial ones in the United States. Now there is security and comfort, and Block Island is forever accessible in all weather. Saying nothing of this provision as a matter of coast defense in time of war, the advantages as a harbor of refuge to the merchant marine are of the highest importance, especially in view of the fact that the improvements at Hell Gate will in time invite that approach to New-York. At least two hundred vessels a day pass within ten or twenty miles of this portion of the island. [illegible] early storm while approaching the coast, and not being able to make Narragansett Bay, have been obliged either to put to sea again or run to the Capes of Delaware for shelter. The delay, often attended with loss of lives and cargo and all the wear and tear of vessels, makes a considerable item, and it was the testimony of competent seafaring men, when the breakwater movement was agitated, that its construction would prove a saving to the merchant marine alone of from $100,000 to $500,000 annually. Already there is a light-house at the north end of the island, and at the other extreme there is a fog-whistle, and a light is also going up under a Government appropriation of $75,000. So that the island bids fair to become what it long ago should have been—a blessing to navigation.

While the fishing interests of Block Island are of considerable magnitude, its agricultural products are valuable. Farming and fishing are all in all here, of course. It is estimated that the agricultural products amount to about $290,000 a year, and the product of fish caught about $60,000. The cod fisheries alone amount to about $25,000. There are exported yearly 25,000 quintals of dried cod, 200 tons of fresh blue fish, 50 tons of fresh cod, 20 tons of eels, 2,000 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of onions, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 100 tons of poultry, 6 tons of wool, 25 tons of sand, 2,000 tons of paving and cobble stones, 250 head of cattle and horses, 1,000 head of sheep, 1,000 head of swine, 1,000 barrels of Irish moss, and 40,000 dozen eggs. The imports amount to about $150,000 annually.

The topography of the island must be unlike any other spot on earth. All over it is a succession of hills and mounds, so grouped and distributed, and so numerous that the stranger wandering about is puzzled to get correct bearings of distances, and to ascertain his own whereabouts, for no single elevation, with one exception only, gives a view of the entire territory, and none covers an outlook to any extent. There is but one main road reaching from either extremity, and that curls and twists about with such annoying irregularity that only the consciousness of its termini gives the traveler a sense of its usefulness. With this thoroughfare are connected divergent roads, which lead to farm houses and lots, and are obstructed by gates and bars; though these have more a private than a public dignity, yet visitors use them freely and hear no complaints. The farms are cut up into small lots, and are webbed with stone walls, which are systematically built and all well maintained. A fence of rails may occasionally be seen, but they are very rare. There is no timber here for mechanical purposes. It is a treeless isle, beyond a few here and there standing about some of the houses. The dwellings have a neat and pleasant appearance, and the out-buildings are kept in good order. There is an air of thrift, at least of neatness, about these homes. In no single instance does a dilapidated house form an exception. Paint and whitewash are freely used by the natives. And as with the houses, so of all the land surrounding; there is evidence of industry in growing crops, large families of poultry, herds of sheep, &c., and the crops, corn especially, look well. Here and there, at frequent intervals, are fresh-water ponds—hundreds of them altogether—some of them only fit for stock watering purposes, others sizeable enough for boats, and many filled with blooming lilies. One, which is known as the "salt-water pond," though it is now fresh, owing to the filling in by the wash of the ocean, is a beautiful sheet of water more than two miles long and over a mile wide, and deep enough and large enough to almost float the navy of England, being from sixty to 100 feet deep. Formerly this pond contained oysters of the finest quality, but the conversion of the water from salt to fresh ruined their habitation, and it is a pity. There is excellent perch fishing to be found here, fish of this species weighing several pounds a piece being caught. One may stand on the beach and throw his line into shoal water and haul in in a short time all he can carry.

As a place of Summer resort Block Island is destined to become a favorite. For many years it has been annually visited by a few choice spirits who early discovered its advantages, and they are now mourning over the fact that the exclusiveness of the place is gone. It is to lose its primitive attractions to them in a measure, because as crowds and fashion come a change will be inevitable. But the charms of the place will remain, nevertheless. There may be a new development of character among the islanders in consequence of the extra friction which society will have upon them, that will wear off some of their rough edges and make in time a new civilization here; but the broad ocean will continue to wash the whole coast of nearly thirty miles, the same constant sea breezes will blow, there will be the same tonic in the air, the same sport in fishing and all that—and yet it will be a good thing for people who like the originals of life to come here early, before there is so much of the artificial to draw attention away from the simple beauties and the beautiful simplicities of the place. One reason for the limited visitation annually has been the uncertainty of effecting a safe or comfortable landing; men have come in yachts and in sailing parties for a brief stay; but the women and children have been kept away. Now that a harbor exists, into which vessels can come at all times, one great obstacle is removed, and the people of the main land are seeking the place in large numbers already, this year. Heretofore there has been but one public house of entertainment, the Springs House, but since last year the Sea View House has been erected. It stands on a bluff near the landing-place, and from its porch commands one of the finest sea views to be seen anywhere. It is a finely-appointed hotel, with large airy rooms, good beds, pleasant parlors, and the usual accessories of a watering-place hotel.

Visitors will find the sailing here attractive. It will be considered one of the obligations of their visit, naturally, to go out at least one day to the cod-fish banks and haul in some of these "logy" fish which are to be caught in great waters, and to weigh from fifteen to forty pounds. Blue fishing is good, much better probably than at almost any other point. But the sailing and fishing are not all; the beach for bathing, two miles long at least, and crescent in shape as at Newport, is perfect; a beautiful sandy bottom, and a safe place, where choice may be had of the surf. There is no dangerous undertow ordinarily. Parties here say it is much preferable to either Newport or Long Branch. Sportsmen will find some game here almost always, and the gun as well as the rod should be brought along. A fishing rod is worth its weight in gold almost, as most people who come think only of blue and cod fishing, and lose sight of the ponds. One may find, outside of all these sports, much to interest in examining the geological formations of the island, which contains mineral deposits to a considerable extent. There are two mineral springs—iron and sulphur—both sending a large overflow into the sea. These waters, doubtless, have much medicinal virtue, but it does not appear that they have ever been subject to analysis. Along the shore, at low water, mineral specimens are found in plenty. Some of them are adherences of copper and iron, apparently, to crystallizations, and in some cases to petrifactions of wood. They are abundant where there are marked deposits of clay in the adjoining embankment. From the beach the visitor will climb the cliffs, rising nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea, and from their edge the water scene is only a part of the picturesqueness of the view. Below are singular formations of clay, rising in miniature like the Alps into peaked forms and variegations, a hundred feet high, more or less, and making altogether a natural curiosity and real attraction worth a long study. Briefly sketching these special features of Block Island, it may be said further that the purity of the air is all sufficient. There is no land breeze here. It is ocean vigor, and so powerfully tonic that possibly some constitutions will need a season of acclimation. But once well started the weary and the jaded will rapidly put on health and strength. It is quiet here, and that gives a sense of rest; indeed, there is something soothing about the whole atmosphere of the place that makes sleep sweet and restful. It is no place for disquieting dreams. Moderate exercise, pleasurable sports, a fair esthetical grasp of things, good food, a sharp appetite, sleep, rest—that is about the stereotyped run of Block Island life in its best mood.

New-York City people are just beginning to find it out. Long ago Troy caught the breeze, and has sent here yearly some of its best representatives; and Auburn, too, through a correspondence of a gifted lady, long since was attracted, and now annually there is a legion of some of her well-known people. New-Jersey has had regular visitors also. The island can be reached by steam on Tue days and Fridays from Providence, leaving that city at 9 A. M., stopping at Newport. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays Capt. Caid, in a roomy yacht, brings passengers over from Stonington, and on alternate days a mail-boat runs from Newport. In another year it cannot be doubted that, with all the accommodations of harbor and hotel, the influx of strangers will be greatly increased, and it will not be long before daily steamers will ply to and from the mainland, more hotels will be needed, cottages will spring up, and Block Island will become renowned as the American Isle of Wight.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.

In a pleasant article illustrating the advisability of printing in all cases the full first name of candidates for political offices, and not simply the initial letter, the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "As an illustration of the importance of getting the ballot correct, it is well to remember the trouble we had about Parker. He was known everywhere as Jack Parker, and he signed his name J. J. Parker. Naturally we elected him Secretary of State in 1870 as John J. Parker. But his name wasn't John. It was Jabez Jackmann, and Jack was simply a nickname. If the negro Rapier had known that John Parker was elected Secretary of State over him, and not Jabez Parker, there might have been a little trouble, but Jack kept mum and all the rest of us kept mum, and Jabez Parker made just as good a Secretary of State as John Parker would have done, if such a gentleman had existed. In the next election the tickets were all printed again John J. Parker, but fortunately were corrected in time."

INDIA.

A Calcutta newspaper has lately been "taking stock" of the native States of India, by way of preparation for the inclusion of their statistics in the next decennial census of the Empire. There are no fewer than 153 States, great and small, reckoned as feudatories of the Government of India, and excluding Berar and Mysore, which are temporarily under English administration, the total area of the country governed by native rulers is 565,106 square miles, with an estimated population of 48,000,000. Including Berar and Mysore, there is a native-ruled population of 55,000,000, paying to its chiefs a revenue of £15,000,000 per annum, while the 184,000,000 of people inhabiting 830,000 square miles of territory directly under British rule contribute a revenue of £50,000,000 per annum. Upon this latter income, of course, is charged the cost of keeping the peace of the Empire at large; for the 153 native States are relieved from the obligation of sharing in the burdens of public order and external security, while they enjoy the benefit of both at the expense of the tax-payers who are directly subject to the Viceroy.

OLD LONDON GARDENS.

From the Garden.

Nowhere are gardens and shade trees more welcome and enjoyable than in our large cities and open town spaces, and any diminution in their number, in order to give place to bricks and mortar, must be looked upon with regret. A garden an acre or more in extent, well planted and enlivened with sparkling water and brilliantly-tinted flowers, is a thing to be desired even in the most salubrious of neighborhoods; but when such a garden lies within a stone's throw of the Royal Exchange or Bank of England, in the very densest and most crowded part of London, its loss would be a real calamity. In such a position is the Drapers' Company's garden at the present moment. Although it belongs to one of the wealthiest of all the ancient City Guilds, it has been advertised as a site for building purposes; but whether this project will be ruthlessly carried out, and another of the historical landmarks and breathing spaces of London be wrenched from us, remains to be seen. The subject is now engrossing great attention, the space in question having been a garden as long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. The garden itself is oblong in shape, and comprises rather more than an acre of green turf, surrounded by shady walks. In the centre is a large pond well furnished with water plants. Poplars, maples, and other trees and shrubs grow well here, and there are some fine old pollard mulberries, just now remarkably fresh and green, and bearing abundance of fruit. This is one of the best of all comparatively dwarf trees for city gardens, and one which deserves to be more generally used by town planters than it is. Here these trees look as if they had stood for centuries. One of the most attractive features in the garden, if we except the shade trees, is the central piece of water just alluded to. In this the common white water lily grows and flowers as freely as if it had been set in a limpid stream, o'erhung by willows far away in the country. Anacharis and alisma plantago also grow freely here, and the former is just now bearing its singular pinkish-tinted flowers more profusely than we ever remember to have seen them elsewhere. Very little is done here in the way of cultivation; the garden, therefore, owes its charm principally to such shrubs, trees, and old-fashioned flowers as can take care of themselves. Among other open spaces in the city is the garden of the Mercers' Company, also close to the bank. In this there are some fine old trees, and there is a little garden, gay with flowers and shrubs, in the quadrangle court of the bank itself. Nearly three centuries ago Lord Bacon penned his celebrated essay on "Gardens" in his chamber in Gray's Inn, where even now an avenue of elms represents those which afforded shade to the witty philosopher, who could appreciate a town garden even in those days, when fresh fields and villages were within half an hour's walk of St. Paul's. Many of the old city church-yards contain some fine trees, but we would also like to see them contain better flowers than golden rods and sunflowers. These gloomy-looking old burial-grounds might easily, we should think, be converted into beautiful gardens, full of flowering shrubs and sweet-scented blossoms, thus adding considerably to the beauty of such open city spaces. Finsbury Circus, Tower Hill, and the Temple represent good city gardens, and within the walls of the Charter-house there is also a large open space, which, however, we fear will soon be built on, though invested with so many old memories and lasting associations. As for the difficulties of gardening in the city, they are purely imaginary. Hitherto no pains have been taken in the planting of trees, or no good preparation made, and yet we could enumerate a whole arboretum of trees and shrubs that are now in perfect health in city gardens.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence* prints an article on the civil war in Spain and the attitude of the German Empire to the Carlists. "Up till now," it says, "the European Powers have regarded the sad troubles in Spain as tranquil and not immediately interested observers. The conviction prevails in all moderate circles that it must be left to the independent initiative of every people to determine the course of its political progress and the character of its internal organization. On that account the powers have conscientiously refrained from all interference with the affairs of Spain, and have even deferred the recognition of the existing Government of Madrid, until the time when the restoration of regular diplomatic relations might be expected to be permanent. By the latest events, however, the attention of diplomacy has been earnestly directed to the state of things beyond the Pyrenees, and the European Powers cannot avoid the task of taking into serious consideration the situation in Spain, and the duties that grow out of the existing condition of things." The German paper goes on to affirm that the execution of Capt. Schmidt by the Carlists has imposed upon Germany a special duty. "The Government," it says, "cannot remain passive in presence of an act of barbarism that laughs to scorn all the rights of nations and deeply wounds the German national feeling. On the other hand, it is plain that there is no way of obtaining satisfaction in the regular diplomatic manner, as the Spanish Government cannot be held responsible for such shameful deeds." The intimation that a German squadron has been ordered to Spanish waters has therefore, the correspondent says, been received with universal satisfaction. "It may be hoped (concludes the official print) that the steps taken by the Imperial Government will give occasion to a happy turn in Spanish affairs. In any case, the appearance of the German flag on the northern coast of Spain will afford a guarantee that acts of encouragement of the Carlist bandits, contrary to the laws of nations, will not be left without sharp scrutiny, and that the life and property of persons belonging to the German Empire, resident in Spain, will not remain without protection."

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Harlem Railroad Company vs. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c.; writ of mandamus granted; opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Dovey vs. Litchfield; motion denied; memorandum.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 73 bales; gross, 73 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,062 bales; coastwise, 662 bales; sales, 18 bales; stock, 4,611 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 176 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,028 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,876 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 101 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,196 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 23 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 4,257 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 3,631 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 15⅜c.; sales, 13 bales; stock, 496 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Market for the week has been quiet and firm. The sales of Foreign and Domestic foot up a good average, being upward of 2,000,000 lbs. There is very little excitement in the market; the transactions for some time past have been exclusively for consumption. The principal transactions have been in Fleece Wool, the sales comprising 424,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania, and includes some lots of heavy medium and fine Ohio at 51c.; good average lot of Medium and Extra at 52c.@53c.; Choice Extra and Double Extra at 54c.@55c.; and Treble Extra and Picklock at 58c.@60c. ⅌ lb. The sales of Michigan Fleece have been 188,000 lbs., at 47c. for Coarse and Low, up to 49c.@51c. for good Extra and above, the principal sales of this description having been at 49c.@50c. ⅌ lb. Some holders are so confident of a higher range of prices that 50c. has, in some instances, been refused for desirable lots of Michigan, and manufacturers are evidently becoming convinced that Wool is as cheap now as it is likely to be for some time to come. In Wisconsin Fleeces, there have been sales of 81,000 lbs., at 48c.@49c. ⅌ lb., and the most desirable lots of Wisconsin are not offering under 50c.@52c. ⅌ lb. Delaine and Combing Fleeces are in demand, but buyers have not been so numerous as last week. The transactions have been 132,000 lbs. Washed at 54c.@62c. for coarse, fine, and choice medium, and from 40c.@45c. as to quality for Unwashed. California Wool meets with a fair demand, and we have to report further sales of very choice as high as 43c. ⅌ lb., the highest price yet obtained for Spring Clip. Some low and burry Spring has been sold down to 18c. ⅌ lb., but the sales are mostly in the range of 32c.@38½c. ⅌ lb. Large buyers are still looking around, and have made offers for large lots at prices not quite up to the views of the holders. Pulled Wool has been arriving more freely, and meets with good demand. There is a scarcity of choice lots of Extra, but this description is scarce and difficult to find. Choice Eastern Supers have been sold at 55c. down to 42c.@44c. for low grades. The market is firm for all desirable lots of Pulled.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 15.—Sugar firm and in fair demand; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 17¼@18½ reals ⅌ arrobe; Molasses Sugar, 16@16¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good refining, 17@17¼ reals; Grocery grades, 19½@21 reals. Molasses nominal. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 245,500 boxes and 10,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 2,700 boxes and 1,000 hhds.; exported during the week, 10,500 boxes and 21 hhds., including 4,200 boxes and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $39@$40 ⅌ cwt. Flour, $30 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $50@$56 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $45@$46 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $49@$50. Potatoes, $13@$14 ⅌ bbl. Wax—Yellow, $19@$21 ⅌ arrobe; White, $30@$32. Coal-oil, 6¾ reals ⅌ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, [illegible]. Lumber—White Pine, [illegible] ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine, $75. Shooks nominal. Hoops, long shaved, $140 ⅌ M. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 15.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	88¼	600 Union Pacific....	29
300 W. Union.......b3.	75	400 do.......b3.	29⅛
100 do........	75	1300 do........	29⅛
100 Panama........	111⅞	1000 do.......b3.	29⅛
400 Pacific Mail...b3.	46⅛	100 do.......s3.	29⅛
100 do.......b3.	46¼	100 North-western.b3.	38¼
600 do........	46¼	100 St. Paul........	34⅝
500 do.......b3.	46⅜	300 do.......b3.	34¾
200 do........	46⅜	600 do........	34⅝
100 do......b10.	46⅜	100 St. Paul Pref....	53
300 do.......b3.	46⅜	200 Tol. & Wab.......	35⅜
1200 do........	46⅜	100 do.......b3.	35½
100 N. Y. C. & H......	101¾	300 do........	35⅝
700 do........	101⅞	200 do.......b3.	35⅝
2400 do.......b3.	102	40 Alb. & Susq....	95
300 do.......b6.	102	200 Ohio & Miss......	23¼
350 do........	102	100 C. C. & I. C....b3.	13½
100 do.......s3.	102		

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

The week just closed developed nothing of especial interest in regard to monetary and speculative affairs in the Wall street markets, and the feature of the events of that period was the unbroken dullness that prevailed. Nor is it yet late enough in the season to define with any degree of precision the nature and extent of the business of the approaching Fall. While the most gratifying prospects loom up for the crop results throughout the length and breadth of the country, it is equally evident, from the tone of the mercantile and commercial branches of trade, that great reserve and prudence will be exercised in whatever speculation may be indulged in. The Money market is indeed overstocked, and while this fact should largely influence, if not determine, the amount of business likely to be engaged in, there is a tone of extraordinary conservatism apparent everywhere—a manifest determination to do a safe business, even if it be small in consequence. A few buyers have already reached the City, but they evince the utmost caution, and will not venture on purchases of large stocks. If they can make their estimates close enough to meet the prospective demand they appear satisfied, and from all that can be learned among the leading houses, the Fall investment in merchantable goods will be a moderate one, on a large proportionate cash or short credit basis. But few openings of goods have yet been made, and these have been mainly of domestic manufactures; but within the next ten days the Foreign goods will be largely exhibited, and we shall have some approximately accurate foreshadowing of the importance of the season's business activity. In Dry Goods it is already conceded that the trade will be brisk, and that the demand for immediate consumption will be relatively quite large, not to speak of heavy stock purchases. The grain crop especially will be an unusually bountiful one, and from the West, South-west, and South the reports are of the most sanguine character. With the enlarged banking facilities which favor the business community this year, and the definition, for the time being, of the volume of Legal Tender circulation, the movement of these heavy harvestings will be rendered easy and comparatively safe, while the prospects are that the European demand for our domestic products will be fully equal to, if it does not exceed, that of last year. To illustrate by a single section of the country what the capabilities and prospects of the produce business this Fall are, we may turn to the Pacific coast, a region that has not hitherto been most prominent for the extent of its field products. Twenty years ago the State of California raised scarcely an ear of wheat, the attention of its population being absorbed in the more alluring labor of developing mineral resources. According to the report of the Surveyor General, the wheat crop of the State for 1873 was 26,682,192 bushels, and of barley, oats, and corn, 11,953,000 bushels. This product was largely in excess of that of any former year. From reports received here, based on estimates made by and for the San Francisco Produce Exchange, the wheat crop of California for 1874 is put down at not less than 36,000,000 bushels, and the harvest of oats, corn, and barley at 13,000,000 bushels. The crops of wool and grapes will be correspondingly increased, and the indications are that the agricultural resources of the State will be doubled in the next ten years.

The Money market here has been without any change during the week, the supply being abundant at the low rate of 2@2½@3 ⅌ cent. on call. Some time loans have already been negotiated at the rate of 4 ⅌ cent. per annum for 60 days, and 6@7 ⅌ cent. for the balance of the year. Discount rates are steady on a quiet market at 5@7 ⅌ cent., choice paper at the low rate being scarce. Foreign Exchanges have ruled dull and quiet on the basis of $4 86½ @$4 87, and $4 86¾@$4 87¼ actual business rates for 60 days Sterling, and $4 89½@$4 90½ for demand bills. With the cessation of the feeling of anxiety caused by the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount on Aug. 6, the inquiry for Exchanges fell off to the state of dullness which had existed prior to that event. Government Bonds were steady to firm throughout the week, the bulk of the dealings being for investment in the registered issues. Gold was strong early in the week, under the influence of the heavy exports to Europe, and ranged in the first days from 110¼ to 109⅞. With the diminution of the shipments the price dropped, ranging in the later dealings from 109½ to 109¾, closing for the week at 109½. The Stock market ruled heavy and dull all the way through, and was devoid of feature, saving a bearish attack on Ohios, based on rumors of October interest defaults, under which the price broke from 24⅝ to 21⅞. Toward the close the Shares showed a recovery to 23⅛. The fluctuations in the remainder of the list showed a gradual decline, ranging from ¼ to 1¼ ⅌ cent. Railway Mortgages were steady on a moderate business, and State Securities and Bank Shares were almost entirely inactive, and, as a consequence, barren of interesting features.

The weekly statement of the Averages of the Associated Banks is the first to show any really important changes since the new Currency law went into effect, the most important item of variation in Average being the decrease of $3,388,000 in Specie. The Legal Tenders are increased $28,600, bringing the diminution of reserve down to $3,359,400. This reflects the actual effect of the shipment to Europe of over $3,500,000 Gold for the week ending Aug. 8. The Deposit line is down $4,346,100, under the influence of the heavy specie export and the reduction of $1,248,100 in Loans. The reserve required under this exhibit is $59,478,875. The actual reserve amounts to $88,931,100, or an excess above legal requirement of $29,451,225, against $31,724,100 last week. The following is a comparative statement of Averages for the past three weeks:

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.
Loans.........	$282,012,600	$280,534,300	$279,250,200
Specie.........	25,293,700	25,740,000	22,352,000
Circulation.....	25,762,200	25,805,760	25,809,100
Deposits.......	242,741,300	242,261,600	237,915,500
Legal Tender..	65,818,900	66,549,500	66,578,100

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Aug. 8.	Aug. 15.	Differences.
Specie.........	$25,740,000	$22,352,000	Dec. $3,388,000
Legal-tenders.	66,549,500	66,578,100	Inc... 28,600
Total reserve.	$92,289,500	$88,930,100	Dec. $3,359,400
Reserve required ag't deposits.....	$60,565,400	$59,478,875	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement..	$31,724,100	$29,451,225	Dec..$2,272,875

The following shows the course of prices for Gold, Bonds, and Stocks during the week, based upon the daily closing quotations:

COURSE OF THE MARKET PRICES—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 16, '73.
U. S. New 5s, C., '81...	112@111⅞@112¼@112	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, C., '62....	111⅞@111¾	118½
U. S. 5-20s, C., '67..	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	109⅝@109¾@109⅛	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days....$4 86½@$4 87@ $4 86¾@$4 87¼		108⅜
N.Y. Cen. & Hudson..	100¾@100⅝@101@101⅞	105
Chicago & Rock Island..	98⅝@99@98½@99¼	110½
Pacific Mail........	46⅛@46@46⅝@46¼@46⅛	39⅞
St. Paul Common..	34⅝@34⅜@34⅞@34⅜@34½	51¾
St. Paul Preferred........	53⅝@53@52¾@52⅞	71½
Western Union.........	75@75¼@74⅞@74¾	91¼
Union Pacific.........	28¾@28⅝@29⅛@28⅞@29	27½
Lake Shore.........	72⅞@72½@72⅝@72¼@72⅜	93¼
Tol. & Wabash..	35⅝@35¼@35⅝@35½@35⅝	70⅞
North-west. Common...	37¾@37⅝@38¼@38⅛	66¼
North-western Preferred....	55½@55¼@56½ @55½@55¾	83¼
Del. & Lackawanna......	107¼@107⅜@107¼	101¼
New-Jersey Central....	106@105¾@106¼@106	103
Panama.......	111½@111¼@111¾	115
Erie.......	32½@32⅜@32¼@31¾@32⅛	59¾
Ohio and Mississippi.....	24@22⅞@23@23⅛	38⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central.....	12½@12¾@13¼	31⅝
Harlem.......	123½@123¾@123½@125@124	121¾

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January.......	$30,211,665	June........	$32,446,690
February	34,616,354	July........	28,257,774
March.......	42,448,552	Aug. 1........	7,208,727
April.......	40,569,095	Aug. 8........	7,009,676
May.......	40,532,709	Aug. 15........	5,252,836
Total to date........			$268,553,328
For corresponding period 1873........			259,510,343
For corresponding period 1872........			279,908,844

The Produce Exports for the week amounted to $5,351,353, not including Specie. The Specie shipments amounted to $2,032,733, making an aggregate export valuation for the week of $7,384,086. For the corresponding week of 1873 the Produce Exports amounted in value to $5,276,814; Specie, $496,272; total, $5,773,086. The total Produce Exports from this port since January 1, 1874, are $181,114,373, against $174,268,934 for the same period of 1873, and $133,608,371 in 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January.......	$2,600,508	June........	$6,913,775
February.......	2,980,862	July........	2,798,050
March.......	2,527,822	Aug. 1........	1,248,245
April.......	2,467,005	Aug. 8........	3,521,442
May.......	12,775,800	Aug. 15........	2,032,733
Total since January, 1874........			$39,926,222
For corresponding period of 1873........			37,993,338
For corresponding period of 1872........			55,319,499

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January.......	$10,195,291	January........	$9,752,291
February.......	10,386,566	February........	3,481,055
March.......	11,029,633	March........	4,077,472
April.......	9,819,441	April........	2,373,644
May.......	8,679,313	May........	8,669,601
June.......	7,606,000	June........	2,104,000
July.......	8,432,768	July........	16,092,143
Aug. 1.......	2,581,846	Aug. 1........	1,253,600
Aug. 8.......	2,457,000	Aug. 8........	2,674,400
Aug. 15.......	2,748,192	Aug. 15........	496,500
Since Jan. 1....	$73,936,452	Since Jan. 1....	$50,974,726
Same period '73.	81,543,060	Same period '73	50,768,510
Same period '72.	96,474,277	Same period '72.	56,299,029

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs........	47	Leather, sides........	10,273
Copper, bbls........	68	Tallow, pkgs........	27
Cotton, bales........	123	Stearine, pkgs........	25
Flour, bbls........	9,400	Grease, pkgs........	35
Wheat, bushels........	23,500	Pork, pkgs........	12
Oats, bushels........	59,875	Cut-meats, pkgs........	1,273
Corn, bushels........	800	Lard, tcs........	395
Eggs, bbls........	516	Butter, pkgs........	1,579
Beans, bbls........	341	Cheese, pkgs........	10,712
Flax-seed, bags........	80	Oil-cake, pkgs........	1,010
Hops, bales........	17	Tea, pkgs........	4,581
Hides, No........	96	Starch, pkgs........	1,250
Skins, bales........	29	Tobacco, hhds........	912
Resin, bbls........	3,573	Tobacco, pkgs........	250
Spirits Turpentine, bbls........	1,133	Whisky, bbls........	130
		Wool, bales........	107

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, with Pots quoted at $3 50@$6 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair request, with Yellow quoted at 31c.@32½c., with the bulk of the business reported at 32c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in slack demand at unchanged prices, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—There has been a very moderate call noted for all kinds, with House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 50, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been inquired for to some extent, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Generally dull; quotations unsettled and nominal.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been generally slow of late, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $35@$40.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, yet quoted without further important alteration as to values; 542 bales were sold, all to spinners. The dealings for forward delivery have been to a fair extent, at, however, a reduction of ⅛c. to 3-16c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,200 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening and 17,000 bales to-day,) and 260 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 1-32c.; September, 16c.@16 1-32c.; October, 15 25-32c.@15 15-16c.; November, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; December, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; January, 15 11-16c.@15¾c.; February, 15⅞c.@15 15-16c.; March, 16 1-16c.; April, 16 3-16c.@16¼c. The receipts at this port to-day were 123 bales per railroad. The first bale of Alabama Cotton, crop of 1874, was sold at auction to-day by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. at 24c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 619 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 3,060 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,780,366 bales, (including 1,821,288 bales to Great Britain and 959,078 bales to the Continent,) against 2,641,965 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary..........	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary..........	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary..	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling..........	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling..........	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling..........	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in moderately active request, with the leading kinds of stock held with confidence.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in limited supply and fair demand, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $22, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in comparatively slight request, with quotations essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, yet essentially unchanged in price. The export business has been checked by the restricted offerings of shipping Extras, and the comparative scarcity of suitable freight room. The home trade call has been quite moderate, and altogether for job lots of stock. The sales since our last have been 16,250 bbls., of all grades; including Sour Flour at $5 @$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; Poor to Choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 15; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 50@$5 90; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 95, mainly at $5 55@$5 90; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 15; and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 6,400 bbls. shipping extras, in good part City Mill stock, at our quotations.... Southern Flour has been quiet at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour continues quite nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 40 for Superfine ⅌ bbl.... Cornmeal has been in moderate demand within the range from $3 50@$4 25 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 15 for White Western; $3 75 @$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 500 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4 15, and Brandywine at $4 70@$4 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been less active. The export dealings have been on a restricted scale. The milling business has been light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 127,000 bushels at $1 32@$1 37 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 36@$1 36½ for Milwaukee car stock, with $1 36 reported bid and $1 37 asked for prime boat-loads, and $1 33@$1 34 for Chicago; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly car stock; $1 25@$1 26½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 26@$1 26½ for prime, afloat; $1 20@$1 35 for ungraded Spring; $1 34@$1 37 for new Amber Western; $1 30@$1 33 for new Red do.; $1 26@$1 32 for old Red and Amber Western; $1 35@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern; $1 35 for old White Michigan (6,000 bushels) in store, taken for milling.... Corn has been in very active request, mainly for export, at very firm and buoyant prices. Offerings much lighter. The business has been almost wholly in sailing Mixed Western. Sales since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c., and closing with 80½c. reported bid and 81c. asked; 80½c.@81½c. for Yellow Western; 94c.@96c. for White Western; and for forward delivery, of Mixed Western 40,000 bushels, last ten days in August and first ten days in September, at 80c. ⅌ bushel....Rye dull; small lots of new sold at 94c.@95c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania....Nothing really new in Barley or Malt....New Oats have been in much better supply and less confident demand at decidedly lower prices, closing quite heavily and irregular. Old very sparingly offered, and unsettled in price, on unimportant dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, at 45c.@53c., chiefly at 50c.@51c. for new Mixed Western, closing with 50c. reported as the best bid for prime; 50c.@57½c., mainly at 52c.@53½c., for New White do., closing with 55c. as the best bid for prime samples; and, in part, 56c. for Old White Western....Feed in demand within the range of $20@$32 ⅌ ton....The week's export clearances for European ports included 9,948 bbls. Flour, 643,546 bushels Wheat, and 277,773 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet at former prices; 200 bales Borneo Cloth sold at 14c.

HARDWARE—Has been held with much confidence, on a comparatively brisk trade in the leading kinds of stock.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a restricted business reported in Bale Hay, with Old Crop shipping stock poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@65c. Straw in demand, with Oat within the range of 55c.@60c., and Rye at 40c.@65c. ⅌ 100 lbs. New Crop Hay reported as arriving, and selling more freely at $14@$18 for good to prime ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Have been very quiet, but have been held with firmness. The week's receipts have been 21,757 Hides; sales, 9,500 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen: 1,100 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs. at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,525 Dry Cordova, 26 lbs., on private terms; 565 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., on private terms; 385 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., on private terms; 200 Dry Mexican, 26 lbs., on private terms; 1,285 Dry Texas and Southern, 20 to 24 lbs., on private terms; 475 Wet-salted West India, 40 lbs., on private terms; 2,365 Wet-salted Texas, Southern, and Western Hides and Kips, 22 to 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs. at 11½c.@11⅝c., currency. Stock in first hands, 123,000 Hides and 1,291 bales do., against 177,300 Hides and 823 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Firm, but inactive; quotations as in our last.

NAILS—Have been in very moderate request, with common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 75@$3 85; 8d. and 9d., $4@$6 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet, on the basis of $2 25 for Strained; sales, 500 bbls....Nothing new in Tar or Pitch....Spirits Turpentine dull at 35½c.@36c. for merchantable.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively dull, with Western quoted at $46 50@$47, currency; City, $45@$46, gold. The week's receipts have been 1,010 pkgs.; exports, 5,040 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude sold to the extent of 8,500 bbls., in bulk, at 5c.; market about steady....Refined has been moderately active, with sales reported since our last of 10,000 bbls. early delivery at 11⅝c.; 5,000 bbls. September option at 12c.; and at Philadelphia 5,000 bbls. early delivery at 11 1-16c....Case Oil and Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held higher, but has been very quiet, on the basis of $23 75 for Western Mess in job lots, and $23 50@$23 75 for do., September options. No important dealings reported....Dressed Hogs in good request at 9½c.@9¾c. for best City corn-fed, and 8¾c.@9c. for grass-fed stock....Cut Meats quiet at former figures; sales 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 11c.; 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon dull, but stiffly held; 60 bxs. City Long Clear sold on private terms; quoted at 11⅞c....Lard has been again quoted firmer, on, however, a restricted business, for early delivery. Sales have been confined to small lots of Western Steam at 14 11-16c.; 150 tcs. City do. at 14c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., September options, at 14⅝c.@14 11-16c., closing at 14 11-16c.@14¾c., and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11¼c....Beef unchanged; 300 bbls. two-year-old stock were reported sold at $3 ⅌ bbl. And of Beef Hams, 70 bbls. Western Summer-cured at $27....Butter quoted a shade firmer on a fair business....Cheese and Eggs about as last quoted.... The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 245 pkgs. Pork, 4,098 bxs. Bacon, 3,370 tcs. Lard, 694 pks. Beef, 2,832 pks. Butter, and 73,795 bxs. Cheese.

SALTPETRE—Has been in slack request at 5¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Deer have been quoted firmer, on a good demand; receipts, 99 bales; sales 25,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, and 1,000 Honduras, on private terms. Goat have been in fair request at steady rates; receipts, 64 bales; sales 100 bales Curacoa, and 13 bales Puerto Cabello, on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.; Guatemala, 70c.; Sisal, 65c.; Central America, 60c.@65c.; Angostura, 52½c.; Para, 67c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c.@62½c., currency, ⅌ lb. Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52½c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 47½c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been firm in price and moderately active, with Castile at 9¾c.@10c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—There has been a moderate movement noted in most kinds of stock on the basis of previous quotations. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw dull, but quoted about as in our last. Sales 580 hhds., about scant fair to strict good Refining Cuba, at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; 5,400 bags Pernambuco at 7⅝c.; 10,000 bags Pernambuco and Manila, (rumored) on private terms; and 80 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@7⅝c. Refined quoted steady, on, however, restricted dealings.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of 110,000 lbs., common to prime, at 7¼c.@8¼c., with choice City quoted at 8⅜c....The week's exports have been 171 pks....Of Stearine, 7,000 lbs. City sold at 18½c., and 50 tcs. Western at 18¼c. Market generally strong. Whisky steady at $1 02; sales 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth Freight market shows rather more steadiness as to rates, with some improvement in the demand for accommodation, chiefly for Grain and Flour. The chartering movement has been moderately active, the main business having been in Grain tonnage at about previous quotations, and in Petroleum tonnage at somewhat easier figures....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 145 bales Cotton, chiefly at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 100 bales Hops, reported at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 2,500 Staves on private terms; 3,200 bxs. Cheese and 250 pks. Butter at 35s., and 470 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 30s. ⅌ ton. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 200,000 bushels Wheat at from 8d. for prompt up to 9½d. for forward shipment; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 1,000 tons Provisions at 30s.@35s.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s.; and 2,000 Hides at 40s. Also, a bark, with Deals, from St. George, reported at 80s., with option of British Channel....For London, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, on private terms; 160 tons Slate, at 30s., and, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tons Measurement goods at 25s.@30s.; 130 tcs. Beef and 350 pks. Butter, on private terms; 150 bbls. Paraffine Wax at 40s.; 400 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and 1,100 Oars at 7-16d. Also, a Norwegian steam-ship, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British bark, 867 tons, with 5,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl., with option of Antwerp or Bremen. And a Norwegian bark, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, reported from Baltimore, on private terms; a Norwegian bark, with Deals, from Miramichi, reported at 82s. 6d. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Ballyshannon, a bark, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 100s., an extreme rate....For Bristol, by sail, 250 tons Oil-cake at 23s. 9d.; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 350 tons Oil-cake, part at 32s. 6d., and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, three Austrian barks, 658, 503, and 479 tons, with Timber, &c., reported from Bangor, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 4½d.; another, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. (a recharter) at 5s. 4½d., and an Austrian bark, 670 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter.... For Havre, a German bark, 691 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 25s....For Antwerp, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 19,000 bushels Corn and Rye, mainly Corn, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 400 pks. Lard and Bacon at 30s.; 850 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and 30s. for cases, and 350 pks. Merchandise at current rates. Also, an American schooner, 531 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and a Norwegian bark, 605 tons, with about 3,700 bbls. do., both from Baltimore, reported on private terms.... For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 483 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. per bbl....For Marseilles, a bark, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 27s. 6d.... For Bermuda, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $2 50 ⅌ ton....For Cape-town, C. G. H., a German bark, 305 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Trieste or Fiume, an Italian bark, 456 tons, hence, with Tobacco, Resin, &c., on private terms....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $21....For Santos, a British schooner, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 25 per bbl., and primage....For Montevideo, or Buenos Ayres, an American brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $22 50, and primage; an American bark, with do., reported from Portland, at $17; and a German brig, 196 tons, with Flour, reported from Baltimore, at $1 25 per bbl....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, with general cargo, reported at $2,100....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Jacksonville, at $11 50; and another, with do., from Pensacola, at $11....For Kennebunk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Beaufort, at $9....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $8. ....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, on private terms; a schooner, from Richmond, at $1; another, from Dresden, at $1 20; and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, at $1 15@$1 20.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 04 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 03⅝, August; 99⅞c., September; No. 3 do., $1; rejected, 94½c. Corn firm and in fair demand at 65¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot or August; 64¾c., September; rejected, 64c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 37½c. for No. 2, spot; 37⅜c., August; 35⅞c., September; 35½c., seller all the year. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in fair demand and lower at 94c. Pork dull and a shade lower at $23 25@$23 37½, spot; $23 37½@$23 50, September. Lard quiet and weak at $14 37½ spot or September. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower at 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Shoulders; 11¼c. for Short Rib Middles; 11¾c.@12c. for Short Clear do. Freights firm and unchanged. Whisky sold at 97c. At 3 P. M. Wheat closed steady at $1 03⅜@$1 03½, August; $1, September. Corn dull at 65½c., August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 10½@$1 11 for No. 1 Red. Corn dull and unchanged at 63¾c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed, in elevator; 63¾c., August; 64c., September. Oats dull at 44c.@45c. for No. 2 on track; 42c., August; 41c., September. Barley quiet and unchanged; all sales private. Rye unchanged at 74c.@75c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork steady at $24, cash; $24 50 on orders. Bacon sold lower for order lots; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; stronger feeling at close. Stock of Bulk Meats and Bacon Sides at this point, including Summer Meat, 5,940,000 lbs.; do. do. Shoulders, 4,125,000 lbs.; Pork, 3,845 bbls. Lard—Nothing done. Live Hogs firmer; best grades higher; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25. Bacon, $6@$6 75. Cattle—Texans dull; Natives firm; sales of common to fair through Texans, $2@$4; good to choice Cows and Heifers, $3@$4; good to choice Native Steers, $5 75@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat [illegible] and lower; Red Western, $1 28@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 32@$1 35. Corn dull and lower; Western Yellow Southern, 81c.@82c. Oats firm; Southern, [illegible]@52c.; White Southern, 78c. Rye dull at 85c.@[illegible]. Hay dull at $16@$18. Provisions heavy [illegible] quiet. Pork nominal at $24@$25. Bulk Meats [illegible] nominal at 14½c.@15c. Cheese—Western steady [illegible] good to choice, 14c.@15c.; prime, 16c. Coffee [illegible] Petroleum nominal. Whisky steady at [illegible] $1 02; stock light.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] 200 bushels; Corn, 214,336 bushels; Oats, 79,[illegible] bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 30,810 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 46,100 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5c.; Corn, 4½c.; Oats, 3½c. Flour steady; sales, 10,000 bbls. at [illegible] range of Western Spring at $5 25@$6 25; Baker's, [illegible] $7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8. Wheat dull; prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 29; do. No. 2, $1 20; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 25. Corn dull; sales, 26,000 No. 2 Western at 72c.@73c. Oats scarce; sales, 2 Western at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c.@91. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 20@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—Flour steady; Wheat advanced 1c.@2c.; closing weak at $1 22 for No. 3 White Wabash, $1 23@$1 25 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 22 for Extra do.; $1 17 for Amber Michigan, cash and September, $1 17½; August, $1 17; No. 2 Red, cash and September, $1 16; August, $1 16; Rejected, 98c.; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 17. Corn a shade lower; High Mixed, cash and August, September, 68c.; October, 67½c. Oats firm at 45c. for No. 1; 44c. for No. 2; August, 44½c.; Michigan, 44c.; 47½c. for No. 1; 43½c. White. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 3¾c.; Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible]. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour; 79,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County, 32c.@33c.; Western choice, 22c.@26c.; do. fair to good, 18c.@21c. Cheese firm; New-York State prime, 13c.@13¼c.; Western, 12½c.@13c.; Half Skims, 9c.@10c. Eggs firm and in very active; Pennsylvania, 21c.@22c.; Western, 19c.@20c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Refined, 11½c., 11½c.@11⅝c., September; Crude in bbls., 6c.; Crude in bulk, 4c.@4¼c. Flour firm. Wheat scarce. Rye dull; Red, new, $1 29@$1 30. Rye, 88c. Corn, Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@85c. Oats declining; New White, 50c.@52c.; Old White, 63c. Whisky, $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour firm; Family, $6 30@$6 35. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and higher at 82c.@83c. Oats steady at 45c.@48c. Rye firm at 83c.@84c. Butter firmer, but not quotably higher. Pork nominally unchanged; $23 asked. Lard firmer; Summer, 12½c.@14c.; Kettle, a limited jobbing demand. Bulk Meats firmer and higher; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Sides, none offering; nominally 11½c.@11⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady; small sales; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky steady and quiet at 98c., 1c. lower; closed rather active at 97c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 38; one car new extra White Michigan at $1 45. Corn steady; sales of 1,600 bushels at 76c. Corn-meal, $33 Bolted, $31 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $26, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 4c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 25 to New-York. Lake Receipts—21,000 bushels Corn, 205,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels of Corn, 565,000 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000; market quiet; [illegible] Hogs—Receipts 7,000; market [illegible] $6 85@$7 10; choice to good, $7 10@$7 75; extra assorted, [illegible] Sheep—Receipts 200; market quiet at $3@$4 [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 11½ for No. 1; $1 06½ for No. 2; August, $1 05⅞; September, $1 01⅛. Corn steady at 65½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats easier at 35c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 80c. for No. 1. Barley weak and lower at $1 for No. 2 Spring, September. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—2,900 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24 50. Bacon in regular; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c. Lard, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard, 16½c.@18½c. Whisky, 98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Oats lower at 65c.@70c. Bran advanced at 90c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York light, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 36½; gold, 109¾. The *Price Current* gives the following stock on hand: Pork, 3,000 bbls.; Lard, 4,000 tcs., and 1,600 kegs; Bacon, 1,200,000 lbs.; [illegible] Sugar-cured Meats, 100 cks.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Flour dull and nominally $4@$8. Corn firm and scarce at 84c. for Yellow, 94c. for White. Oats dull and unchanged at 55c.@56c. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard quiet but firm at 15c.@16c. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 10c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Wheat in fair demand; sales of [illegible] Red State, [illegible] Rye, 90c. for new from store and in street. Corn quiet; sales one car Old Mixed State at 83c., and small lots New State and Western at 85c.@90c. Barley nominal. Malt dull.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Wheat active and better at $1 18 for No. 1 Red Winter, $1 13 for No. 2 Red. Corn better; High Mixed, 74c.; Low Mixed, 73c. Oats firm and higher; 48c. for No. 1 State, 45c. for No. 2, 46c. for White. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—Wheat steady at $1 26½ for extra; $1 22¼ for No. 1 White; $1 14¼@$1 15 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 77c. Oats in fair demand [illegible] Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32½c. Resin firm at $1 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

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GOVERNMENT SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage and Materials, and Quartermaster's Stores.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1874.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Schuylkill Depot of the Quartermaster's Department (Schuylkill Arsenal,) commencing on Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. John F. Rodgers, M. S. K. U. S. A., a quantity of Condemned Army Clothing and Equipage, Materials and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting in part of:

8,600 Pairs Trowsers.
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And various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or on application to either of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, No. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

J. E. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN and HENRY GOLDSTEIN, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, No. 182 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, [illegible] albums, &c., [illegible] said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 5th August, 1874.

EDWARD H. AMIDOWN,
Assignee, &c. of said Bankrupts.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WIG AND GOWN—WEAVERS—Messrs. Toole, Herbert, Westland, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—MUNGO THE APE—VARIETY—Mr. Ryman, Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Pieris, and Mlle. Zettla.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—NOBBS, THE PEDDLER—EUSTACH BAUDIN—THE BLUE DWARF.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad owe to the traveling public a rigid investigation into the circumstances of the late disaster on the Kensington branch of their line. Responsibility seems to be divided between those whose business it was to see that nothing was sent ahead of the extra train and the switchman who had his switch open when that train approached. The weight of evidence appears to be against the switch-tender. It is monstrous, however, that such an apparently inexcusable disaster should be permitted. It will be wicked if it shall be slurred over without strict inquiry into all its details.

A committee of Democrats recently called upon Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, to ask that one-half the number of registers and clerks in the coming State election be appointed from Democratic ranks. Gov. KELLOGG signified that he could not divide the patronage of a Republican administration equally between Republicans and Democrats; whereat a member of the committee excitedly exclaimed, "You may be made do that!" The Governor thereupon indulged in some plain language; said that he could not be intimidated, and reminded the committee that in the election of 1872 the presence of even one Republican Commissioner at the polls was refused throughout the State by the Democrats. He expressed himself willing, however, to appoint one Democratic clerk in each ward if he could find suitable names. The excitable member of the committee who proposed to force the Governor to terms was soundly berated by his companions.

Madame BAZAINE publicly takes all the responsibility for her husband's escape from Ste. Marguerite. Moreover, for fear there may be some doubt about it, she has written to the French Minister of the Interior, informing him that she planned and executed the affair without accomplices outside of her own family. This declaration will add to the new popularity of the Maréchale, but it is quite possible that M. CHABAUD-LATOUR will be ungallant enough to doubt the lady's word until he has proof of the innocence of the people in the fortress.

Adepts in the "national game" will find diverting reading in the account of the playing of the American base-ball clubs in England, which we print, with some local comments, in another place. The game seems to have reminded the English spectators of the old pastime of "round ball," for which play the scientific sportsmen of to-day, we believe, have a sovereign contempt. It will naturally be suggested that the improving experiences of the Americans on the English cricket fields will prepare them for close contests with our own crack cricketers on their return home.

A pitiful story of the horrors of the Chinese coolie system in Cuba is told in another column by an educated Chinaman. From this account it appears that the condition of the Chinese laborers in Cuba is much worse than that of the negro slaves. It

triarchal system" that it is for the interest of the owners to nurture and kindly treat their slaves. The hard feature of coolieism is that the poor Chinaman is held for a limited period; his owner has paid a good price for his term of bondage; he must get all he can from the coolie before freedom comes. Death so often intervenes before the end of a term of service that it is estimated that only one in twenty-five ever return to China. Civilized nations have united to drive the slave trade from the sea; why should not this frightful blot upon the civilization of the century be wiped out by some such international concert of action? The curious part of the account to which we refer is, that the writer, who is an exiled rebel, thinks there can be no hope for the Chinese people until there is a change in the ruling race. He is what our politicians would call an anti-Tartar.

A DISTINGUISHED REPUDIATOR.

We recently took occasion to allude to some considerations that seemed to us to make against the policy of selecting a Judge from a high appellate court, before his term is one-third out, to place him before the public as a candidate for an executive office. The suggestions we deemed it our duty to make have been approved, not only by the press of our own party, but by a portion of that of the opposition. It is obvious that whatever disadvantages attend Judges mixing in politics, they are much greater when the Judges in question are already inclined to be, or have been, politicians. To take a candidate from the Bench is not good policy, even if the candidate be above all suspicion of possessing the characteristics of a demagogue. The example tends to break down the restraints that ought to be maintained about the judicial position. But if the candidate has played the rôle of an extreme partisan before going on the Bench, and is taken from the Bench to be placed in a high political trust, such a policy tends to make the Bench, in the eyes of occupants of and aspirants to it, a mere stepping-stone to political preferment. Nothing, it is plain, could be worse than this for the Judiciary and for the State.

We publish this morning some extracts from a speech delivered by Judge SANFORD E. CHURCH in the year 1868, in the campaign betwen Mr. SEYMOUR and Gen. GRANT. The extracts are brief, and we advise our readers, who care to form a correct judgment of the policy of nominating Judge CHURCH for Governor, to study them a moment. It will be seen that in 1868 Judge CHURCH was an open repudiator. He advocated, in all its naked deformity, the doctrine that the bonds of the United States could be "paid" in paper. And in advocating this bad principle, he appealed to the lowest possible motives—to envy, greed, and jealousy—in his hearers. Anything savoring more of the morals of the French Communist, and less of the sturdy honesty of the American citizen, than the harangue of Judge CHURCH from which we quote, we cannot conceive. He is willing to set a strained construction of a clause in the law for the issue of greenbacks, which never had, and never was intended to have, any reference to the payment of the bonds, against the plain obligation of the bonds. To him the bald fact that the people would gain, or seem to gain, by the repudiation of their debt, and that therefore they might be induced to vote for a party that would repudiate the debt, helped make him a repudiator. This is the attitude in which he presents himself in his speech. He even goes so far as to plead that the payment of interest to a creditor weakens his claim on the principal, thus placing himself on a level with the most extreme Communist, and seeking to incorporate in American legislation the ideas that marked the worst excesses of the first French Revolution. We do not overstate the vice of his argument. We invite our readers to consider his own words and see if they do not compel this interpretation.

We do not cite Judge CHURCH's record for the purpose of partisan advantage. It is plain that he would be a weak candidate. Our State is to-day almost unanimous against the view the Judge entertains, or did entertain in 1868. It has within a few months given a solid vote of its Senate, and a vote with but three dissenting voices in the Assembly, for the payment in gold, not of the bonds, but of the greenbacks themselves. The feeling that exists on this question of repudiating the bonded debt in part, just at the moment that the Democrats of Indiana have revived it in its worst form, would tell against Judge CHURCH as a candidate in a way to make his defeat a certainty. Nor have we any desire to weaken the influence of the Chief Judge upon the Bench. We are willing to believe that, having four years since ostensibly left politics and taken a fourteen-years' term on the Bench, he made up his mind to put away from him the weakness and crookedness that characterized him as a politician. We have already called attention to the fact that it is to his political friends, and not to himself, that we owe the representation that he is longing to enter, now or soon, the political arena. We should be glad to know, for the sake of the reputation of our highest court, that its Chief Judge is misrepresented by his political friends, and that he is determined to preserve free from the faintest suspicion of ambition the position he has assumed.

But it is quite obvious that he cannot do this if he pursues the course his friends have mapped out for him. No one can be made to believe that he laid aside political aspirations—so hostile as they are to the perfect disinterestedness of a Judge—when he went on the Bench, if he takes them up now. He was a politician, not without indications of demagoguery, six years ago. Will he be regarded as having been anything else meanwhile if he again becomes one? The only safety for his reputation as a Judge is to stay where he is and reject as unworthy of him all inducements to enter the scramble of politics until his term is ended.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

After a long delay, the Republic of Spain has been formally recognized by nearly all of the great powers of Europe. Germany, England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland have either concluded the matter through the usual diplomatic forms, or have signified an intention to do so as soon as the ministers resident at their courts shall receive their full credentials. Austria has taken no action, so far as known, and Russia hesitates to give the weight of her influence, even indirectly, toward the establishment of Republican principles in Europe. It is not likely, however, that either Austria or Russia will long withhold a recognition which has already received the consent of the preponderance of European power. It may be said the republic, after so many struggles, finds itself at last with an existence in form if not in fact. How permanent will be this establishment it is now impossible to guess. Recognition will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of the Madrid Government, both as regards the dissensions among the Republican leaders and the attempts to put down the Carlist rebellion. Even during the time of AMADEUS, the French did not scruple to coquet with the Carlists, and the ex-King complained, after he had returned to Italy, that France not only encouraged the dissatisfactions in the north of Spain, but that the DUC DE BROGLIE cut off the moral and material aid given to DON CARLOS too late to be of any service to the short-lived monarchy at Madrid. Later, we have seen how the remonstrances of Spanish leaders and the representatives of Germany were necessary to check the supplies which the Carlists received from French soil; and French recognition of the Spanish Republic came tardily and with reluctance. Now, however, the task of regulating commerce on the Franco-Spanish frontier is made easier; and, with the countenance of Germany and England, the young republic has before it a more hopeful prospect.

AMADEUS is said to have lately prophesied that Spain would be Carlist, or in the power of the Carlists, within two years. His sympathies are not altogether with CHARLES VII., as he styles the pretender, neither do his personal likings incline him to "the famous Spanish savages" who made his reign so uncomfortable, and who quarreled in and out of his Cabinet while he yet held the reins of power. As one who belongs to a race of sovereigns, he must favor the Chief who claims the right to a throne as against a democracy. But the fates of Germany and Italy are bound up together. The triumph of a Roman Catholic royal pretender in Spain would be another defiance to Germany. The establishment of CHARLES VII. in Spain would result in a Papal league extending to France, possibly to Italy and Austria. It would menace the solidity of the German Empire, which may not outlive the present Emperor, and Prince BISMARCK. The interference of Germany in behalf of the Republic of Spain, resulting as as it has in securing recognition by other European States, was no less wise for Germany than generous to Spain. But there is no human feeling in diplomacy, and the action of Germany was thoroughly politic. It was as purely selfish as Russia's refusal to be in haste to follow the example of the other States.

The friends of constitutional liberty throughout the world will turn their attention to Spain with renewed interest and anxiety. It must be confessed that the darkest part of the picture is not that which gives us a glimpse of the savage Carlist hordes in the north. Jealousy and intrigue incapacitate the leaders in Madrid. SERRANO, SAGASTA, ZORILLA, and the other older statesmen seem incapable of leading an administration, or they are themselves impossible. CASTELAR, brilliant and eloquent though he is, lacks the firm grasp of a practical statesman; such an enthusiastic visionary as he is not the man for the extreme emergency of to-day. But even if Carlism were to triumph, the struggle would only be reopened. The pretender brings with him the same elements of discord that now agitate the councils of those who oppose him. With an overthrow of the republic, the Alfonsists would spring into fresh life, and their intrigues would combine with those of the Republicans to make the reign of the new King a series of alarms and combats. The most hopeful view of the case is that, thanks to foreign friendship, the Carlists may be kept down long enough for the Spanish people to become accustomed to getting on without much of any government. It is a good test of the self-governing power of any people that they shall be found able to maintain tolerable order, material prosperity, and social stability even while their Government is practically suspended. For more than a year Spain has had no ruler. It cannot have escaped the attention of the people that they have got on passably well. Why should they, after enduring with patience and fortitude a form of a republic, be troubled with a King?

GOV. MOSES ON THE DEFENSIVE.

There is very little in the long and turgid address recently made by Gov. MOSES, of South Carolina, before his colored supporters, at Sumter, that will serve to exculpate him from the serious charges of fraud and corruption brought against him by both Conservatives and Republicans. The Governor has had superior facilities for examining the official records of the administrations preceding his own, and has evidently improved them. He arraigns his predecessors for each and every fraud charged against them by the Conservatives, extenuating nothing, and setting down everything, if not in malice, at least in the blackest possible colors. He fixes upon SCOTT, CHAMBERLAIN, PARKER, and KIMPTON all that they have been accused of. He seems to take delight in branding them with the infamies known as the "bond," the "land," and the "Sinking Fund" Commission frauds; and he places himself before the eyes of the ignorant negroes as the savior of the State. He reminds those negroes that he deserted his old Confederate friends, and bravely incurred obloquy, and withstood the storm of curses hurled at him, because he espoused the black man's cause. He deftly pours into their willing ears the tale of his pretended "wrongs." He represents himself as the victim of the vilest calumny; as the mark for the arrows of jealousy and the stilettoes of political conspirators; and calls upon the blacks to rally around him, and to make sure that he is re-elected, as the only means of permanently securing their rights.

Gov. MOSES alludes to the reduction, under his administration, of the gross amount of the State debt from $16,000,000 to $10,000,000; but omits to state that this was effected by a repudiation measure. He persuades his colored supporters that the act for funding the present debt of $10,000,000, and the interest on it at fifty cents on the dollar, has been productive of the desired results; whereas, the truth is that but few of the bondholders show any disposition to surrender their old bonds and accept the provisions of the new act. The only real reform which has been effected since he came into office is the "making of a tax levy for specific purposes." This the Conservative press of the State regards as practical, and likely to prevent the diversion of public moneys to dishonest purposes. The Governor asserts that the expenditures under his rule have been less than those under Gov. SCOTT, but this is pronounced untrue by the Charleston *News and Courier*, which also states that the deficiency for the coming fiscal year, caused by the reckless manner in which the Legislature of 1873-4 spent more than its expected income, will amount to $515,000. Gov. MOSES has evidently been so busy in attacking SCOTT that he has forgotten to tell the whole truth about himself and his Legislature. He is also curiously unmindful of certain alleged "irregularities" in his own conduct, such as the forging of pay-certificates, the abuse of his power to pardon offenders, the removal of public officers for the sake of replacing them by creatures entirely committed to his schemes of trickery, and the mysterious expansion of the salary which he receives as Governor from thirty-five hundred to as many thousand dollars yearly. He passes over this array of charges, many of which have been proved against him, classing them with the calumnies which, as he informs the sympathetic negroes, were concocted in order that his "nerve might be shattered" and his "heart be broken." He condescends to throw some light upon the transaction which led to his recent indictment for larceny, viz.: the agreement to pay $12,000 from the contingent fund of the State for the political control of the newspaper known as the Columbia *Union-Herald*; and, while what he says will doubtless convince most of the negroes that he acted rightly, it shows to those more experienced in politics and worldly ways how totally devoid he is of a sense of responsibility in the use of the public money. In short, the Governor has not, in the eyes of the intelligent and the unprejudiced, vindicated his character. It is quite as savory as of yore.

It is melancholy to see the negroes imposed upon by so consummate a knave as MOSES. But they are for the present helpless in his hands, unless some better Republican candidate than has yet appeared comes to the surface of South Carolina politics. MOSES, with his long array of imposing platitudes, and with his cunning appeals to the susceptible blacks for sympathy, touches the hearts of the ignorant, while at the same time he receives the unwavering support of those who are somewhat enlightened, but who are corrupt and vicious. Even while he perpetuates the tyranny which crushes the whites of the State under an odious system of taxation without representation, he hypocritically advises the negroes to be "conciliatory" and forbearing. The champion robber of his time, he parades himself in the guise of an honest man who has been foully aspersed; urges the voters who support him to disregard opinion as manifested by people in "other States;" and announces himself as the only true "reformer." The negroes of Sumter, who first elected him to the Legislature, whence he climbed into the Governor's chair, are completely in his power.

But we do not believe that the whole colored population of South Carolina is in the same unfortunate position. It is by no means certain that the colored people of intelligence in that community follow the instructions, given by the Governor, to disregard the opinions coming from Republicans in other States. The intelligent are, it is true, but few in number as compared with the multitude in ignorance, but they may yet do much service as an active minority, hostile to corruption, and to MOSES, its apostle. Perhaps they may help to convince those of their own color who are now the supporters of MOSES that he has misled them; and, once convinced of that, the whole negro vote will be thrown in the interest of reform. Possibly that very opinion manifested in "other States," which the Governor affects so much to disdain, may be the force that will push him out of the chair which he now disgraces, and take from him the leadership of the party which, under pretense of aiding and protecting, he daily betrays.

EMIGRATION.

It has long been the custom to set a high value upon the steady flow of emigration that has come to us from Europe. The increase of population, and the additions made to the labor capital—in other words, to the producing power—of the country, have been constantly regarded as among the best indications of present prosperity, and as guarantees for the future. If the view thus taken be sound, we cannot look without some special interest upon the magnitude of a contrary movement that has been going on for a long time past. The time may not have come when we ought to say that the tide of emigration has absolutely turned, but it is nevertheless a fact that, whereas in former years the European steam-ships invariably left this port with but few steerage passengers, they are now taking them back by thousands every week. The people thus returning are of the class whose advent among us has generally been most valued—laborers, mechanics, and artisans of every description. That they are not going back satisfied with their American experience may very safely be assumed. Neither are they returning upon a mere venture. They have tried, both the old country and the new, they understand something of both, and they deliberately prefer the old. It is of no use shutting our eyes to these facts, neither is it enough to try and find consolation in the thought that such a relief to the labor market in this country at the present time ought to be made a source of congratulation rather than the reverse. We cannot see any advantage to be derived by this country from the movement, unless it be in the lesson that it presents, and which certainly deserves some consideration.

It is generally alleged that emigrants leave their homes in Europe because that part of the world is overcrowded. We do not say whether that theory is true or not. But it is quite safe to affirm that it is not the reason why they are leaving America to return to the old country again. If New-York be overcrowded, so that the demand for labor is less than the supply, the United States are not. There is abundance of room for as many people as will come to us, if only they they will occupy it. But it is easier for a rich man to say, "Go West," than for a poor man to go. Mr. ARCH, the Irish agitator among the English agricultural laborers, in like manner finds it a very pleasant, perhaps a very lucrative, occupation, to tell his victims to go into the wilds of Canada. But, judging from their letters, those who have taken his advice and gone have not found it so very easy to live in the wilderness, and, without so much as a dollar in their pockets to subsist upon, to become proprietary farmers. The truth is that, although there is plenty of room in America for all who come, something more is needed than a passage across the Atlantic. Agents in Europe, and men like Mr. ARCH and Mr. JENKINS do not tell the whole truth when they depict the advantages of emigration. Consequently, although they pocket their own fees, and thereby make their business a success to themselves, the people whom they induce to emigrate may sometimes suffer the most painful disappointments at not having their expectations realized. In the height of this feeling they are quite ready to go back to the home where they had, if not the prospects of wealth, at least the certainty of competence and some comforts. The system of deception practiced by interested agents in Europe is, we believe, doing this country a great deal of harm. For it is not likely that there is one among the thousands who are going back every week to Europe in a state of disappointment, who would recommend any of his friends or associates to emigrate to America. On the contrary, the very fact that he has returned will be an argument against emigration, if he never speak a word. But it is much more probable that all these people, scattered through the large cities and the manufacturing and agricultural districts, will be so many centres of an opposition to that system from which America has derived so much benefit. And it is to this that we look, mainly for an explanation of the statement made officially in England, that the number of emigrants who left Liverpool during the first six months of this year was less by 49,357 than during the corresponding period last year. When that is remembered, and when, in addition to it, we find that emigration is really taking place, to a very large extent, from New-York to Europe, it is none too soon to give the subject serious attention.

It certainly seems strangely inconsistent that hard-working men with their families, after coming to this country, are induced to leave it again when in so many parts of the States their presence would be welcomed. And it may very reasonably be asked whether it would not be cheaper to offer to those people who are honest and willing to work, the necessary facilities for finding employment and a home in some other part of the country, than to leave them unheeded to go back to Europe. It is hardly to be expected that emigrants who come here under the idea that they will get employment directly they land, can have the necessary funds to enable them to look for an opening in some other State, when they find their expectations disappointed. It is a very unwise policy, to say the least, to allow these people to leave the country, when from all parts of the States good men disposed to labor are asked for as among the most valuable acquisitions that are needed. An active organization of a comprehensive kind, having for its sole object the correction of the evil thus put before us, would be productive of much good both to the immigrants and to the country.

A COUNTRY HOTEL.

About the middle of the last century a gentleman of the name of MATHEW inherited during minority a great estate in the South of Ireland. For several years after coming of age he traveled on the Continent, and during this time, unlike too many of his order, he improved both his mind and means. Limiting his expenses to a sum which enabled him to live with ease and comfort as a gentleman, he accumulated many thousands for an end he had in view. On returning to his home at Thomastown he proceeded to put his cherished project into execution. His savings enabled him to carry out extensive improvements, and to enlarge his mansion-house, until it became one of the largest and most commodious in the world, without putting one penny of incumbrance on his property. When all his arrangements were completed he found himself with a clear £8,000 a year—a sum which, with the advantage of living on his own estate, would probably be equivalent to $200,000 a year in New-York to-day; for prices in Ireland were then extraordinarily low: wages averaged from ten to twenty cents a day; meat was from five to ten cents a pound, and other prices were correspondingly low. Mr. MATHEW—who was of the same family as the famous apostle of temperance—then proceeded to model the arrangements of his house on the plan of an immense and splendid hotel. A guest on his arrival was received by a head servant, who informed him that he had merely to give his orders and to do precisely as he pleased. There was a coffee-room where meals were served at all hours, and guests could dine by themselves, or in company, as suited them. If they pleased to shoot, a game-keeper was in attendance. The immense stables were filled with horses for those who chose to hunt. Punts and fishing-rods were ready for disciples of WALTON, while for those who preferred the lazier delights of the billiard and whist tables, those resources were at hand. Nor was the stimulus which such pastimes seem generally to demand on the part of their votaries wanting, in the shape of a regular bar. As in the establishment of the DUC DE SULLY, nobody was bored by being asked to do this, that, or the other. It was entirely understood that each did as he liked, and if he liked to do nothing, why, he did that.

Of course, no hotel established for profit could be conducted in such a fashion as the establishment we have described at Thomastown, but nevertheless it is quite practicable to make country hotel life a far more private, domestic, and yet comfortable kind of existence than it has heretofore been in this country. The great desideratum is a thorough country-house hotel in a very attractive country. There is a hotel in the Isle of Man singularly well adapted to this end. Formerly the seat of the Monarch of Man, the Duke of Athol, it was enlarged and adapted to its present use when the Duke's family ceased to hold property in the island. The hotel is conducted at once on the American and on the European plan. When inclined for society, the gentleman guest can take his meals at the public table, and pass his evenings amid a crowd of guests, dancing and talking in the whilome ducal drawing-rooms; while on the other hand, he can, if otherwise disposed, avoid everything in the shape of petticoats, by retiring to the snug quarters appropriated to bachelors in the other wing. There he finds a long, low room, carpeted, curtained, and furnished with comfortable sofas and chairs, which give a home-like air, while if the weather be at all chilly, a cheerful fire blazes on the hearth. A number of tables are arranged for *diner à la carte.* Beyond these snug quarters are billiard rooms, and the various accommodations necessary for the comfort of the lords of creation. Nor is the comfort of the ladies less consulted. Not far from London, there is also a famous country-house hotel known as Oatlands Park. This, too, was once a ducal abode. Originally a residence of several of the kings, it at length became the residence of Queen Victoria's uncle, the Duke of York, and about ten years ago was purchased by a company and turned into a hotel. The house, a magnificent edifice, is situated on a commanding terrace, near the middle of a park, and commands a noble and extensive view over the charming country which surrounds it. This has proved a favorite retreat for ladies, invalids, and others who seek quiet and comfort, and we cannot but think that the time has arrived when some such establishment would meet with success here. Every year there is a larger class in this country seeking such Summer quarters. There are numbers of widows and maiden ladies, especially, who, shunning the publicity of the great watering-place hotels, and dreading the discomforts of country boarding, are either driven to Europe or compelled to pass nearly the whole Summer in town. It would be quite unnecessary that such an establishment as we propose should be gorgeously fitted up. Privacy and thorough comfort are the chief points to be kept in view. The situation should be picturesque, within two miles of a railroad station. There should be a large well-wooded private pleasure ground, and abundance of walks and drives. Comfortable chairs, plenty of newspapers and magazines, and good attendance would be essential, but mirrors, gilding, Aubusson carpets might well be dispensed with. An establishment such as this, thoroughly well conducted, would be certain to take with the best class of persons, and would be well filled for at least six months in the year, while by adopting the European custom of charging low rates in Winter, it would probably more than pay expenses in that season. Never yet has the experiment been tried of a hotel in the country with the comforts of a hotel in town, and this is a principal cause why Americans rush back to city life the moment the Summer heats are passed, for anything more cheerless, more capable of producing the "prostration of boredom" than our Summer hotels on wet or gloomy days cannot be invented.

JURIST AND POLITICIAN.

JUDGE CHURCH AS A REPUDIATOR.

The following is a report from the columns of the New-York *World* of a portion of a speech delivered on the 27th of August, 1868, by Hon. Sanford E. Church. It was accompanied by the following headlines:

"The Political and Financial Situation—The Follies and Crimes of Radicalism Depicted—Our Financial Situation Described by an Authority on Finance—One Currency for All."

We have inscribed upon our banners, "one currency for the bondholders and the people; one currency for the farmer, the mechanic, the pensioner, and the bondholders." Our Republican friends say this is repudiation. We say that the Government bond which does not declare upon its face, or in the law under which it was issued, that it was payable in coin, may be paid in the currency of the country—in the same currency that you were obliged to take for every debt owing to you, for every article of property which you sold, for every hour of labor which you performed. The same currency you were obliged to take the bondholder must take, unless the law under which it was issued specified to the contrary. But the Radicals say: "This is repudiation, this is bad faith, this is an act of fraud." Is that so? *I tell you that is the plea of usurers and extortioners.* Let us see if it be bad faith. If you have a greenback in the morning (and I hope you have plenty) and you turn it upon its back, you will find that this note is receivable for all public and private debts, except duties upon imports and interest upon the national debt. That is the law, that they are receivable for all public and private debts, and for everything except interest on the public debt and duties upon Customs, leaving, therefore, the principal of the public debt to be paid by these greenbacks. That is the contract. We do not desire to violate the contract.

Our Radical friends come here with a poor grace. How was it in the Legislature of this State? This State gave bonds, issued when gold was the only legal tender, and the interest payable in gold; the Republican Legislature, against the earnest wish of Gov. Seymour, passed an act to pay that interest in greenbacks, when it was payable in gold, thereby repudiating the contract of the State of New-York. That was all right on their part; but when we come to these rich bondholders, who have no contract for payment in gold, they raise up their hands in holy horror, and cry out repudiation and fraud. I have attempted to show you what the law is; now, what is the justice of the case? Here is a man who, five years ago, had $40 in gold. He lent it to the Government and got a hundred-dollar bond. He has received since that time $6 yearly, in gold, for interest. He has been exempted from taxation which would be equal to $3 annually in gold. Added together, that makes $45 already received in gold for the $40 originally lent the Government, and now he comes and demands $100 in gold more. We propose to pay him $70, what they are now worth in gold, and yet our Radical friends, who seem to be the organs of these bondholders, say we are doing injustice to these poor, wretched bondholders, in not giving them $30 in addition to the $70 we propose to pay, although they have received $5 more than they originally loaned to the Government. They passed a Funding bill, which is to cure all these difficulties, just before Congress adjourned; but the President did not sign it, thank the Lord! They threatened to pass it over the President's veto. It is a measure instigated by bondholders for their benefit, for the purpose of choking you off, my Republican friends. They propose to issue new bonds, running thirty or forty years, and after they have run thirty, to pay four and one-half per cent. principal and interest in gold, and if they run forty years, four per cent. and make them forever exempt from taxation. Now, let us cipher. Let us see what the difference would be. You take one dollar, which is equal, I believe, as gold now is, to about sixty-eight cents. That is the present value, as we say, of one dollar of these bonds—sixty-eight cents in gold. Now, cast the interest for thirty years at six per cent., the present rate, and then take one, as they propose to give, of the new bonds payable in gold, and cast the interest for thirty years at four and a half, and you get forty-five cents more than the bond is worth at the present value in greenbacks. That would make upon the whole $2,000,000,000 the nice little sum of $900,000,000 difference, which these gentlemen propose to make a donation of to the bondholders, and have you toil and pay it. Are you willing to do that? [Shouts of "No, no."] If you are, vote the Radical ticket.

COMING POLITICAL EVENTS.

The leading political events this week are the election on the proposed new Constitution in Ohio, and the meeting in Reading of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League on Tuesday; the meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention in Harrisburg, and of the Tennessee Democratic State Convention in Nashville on Wednesday, and the meeting of the Alabama Republican State Convention in Montgomery on Thursday.

COLORADO NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

MANITOU, Col., Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

I have not been unmindful of my duties and privileges during all my long absence from the columns of THE TIMES. I didn't "go for to do it." I have been more unfortunate than derelict. Some illness, much care, many perplexities, and absorbing occupations have held my pen suspended till it has grown blunt and rusty with disuse. It is nearly two months—it seems quite six—since we, my daughter and I, left Washington—just before the tornado came and Congress went. The journey from Washington to Chicago, so often traveled over, is always wearisome to me; but we made it this time under peculiar circumstances of wild impatience and sad apprehensions, being hurried westward by tidings of the dangerous illness of one most dear to us; and thus it seemed interminable. After that followed many days of anxious watching and suspense, and then the cloud was mercifully lifted. We made the journey from Chicago to Denver by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Kansas Pacific, during three of the warmest days of the season, yet with marvelously little discomfort. The air on the plains was ferociously hot, but it was alive—in motion—and so endurable. The Pullman cars on these roads are the best of their kind, which is the best in the world, and never were two lone women so indebted to railroad officers and employes for attention and courtesy as were we on that same journey. We were neither of us well, and tidings of renewed danger to the precious life we had thought quite restored followed us. We can never forget the almost filial and paternal kindness of the conductors of the palace cars all the long, sad journey. God bless them for good fellows!

It is interesting and cheering to mark how the tide of cultivation in great green billows of grass and grain is gaining on the tawny wastes of the prairies. Through Kansas it comes surging on, as though in a mad haste of conquest, bearing blessing, not destruction, on its breast. There are still stations on these *longas vias* where, but for the coming and going of the daily trains, life would be as lonely as in a lighthouse far out on some rocky ocean ledge, and even more dreary and monotonous; but the time is coming when at almost every such point and "coign of vantage," there will be a village, with all the modern improvements. Forlorn little cabins will be built first, and dreadful eating-houses, and saloons of all sorts; then a better class of people will come in—brave men and braver women—who champion civilization amid savage isolation and desolation—who build churches and school-houses, read good books, vote the Republican ticket, and take THE TIMES.

The experimental farms and nurseries of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company far out on the plains seem to be doing admirably, and show some surprising results of cultivation without irrigation. "If such things are done in the dry wood, what will be in the green."

Other vast farm lands all along this mighty thoroughfare, lying fallow since the creation—or rather since the subsiding of the primeval sea which once beat against the Rocky Mountains—oppressively silent as they are since the grand tramp of the herded bison, the thrilling howl of the wolf, and the cheerful whoop of the savage have died away before the impertinent scream of the locomotive and the small thunder of the train, are still vocal to me, and strangely eloquent with a cry to all the impoverished, crowded toilers of the Old World, "Come over and cultivate us! Come out of your narrow alleys, your wretched garrets, your noisome slums! Give us your lives, your hearts and hands, and we will give you your first real homes, assurance, security, and independence—room and pure air in divine sufficiency!" Hearing this great voice of the waiting and promised land, it seemed no longer dreary or dazzlingly desolate, with its vast dome and wall of sapphire, but a type of the House of the Father, in which there are "many mansions." Everywhere for many miles I saw neither stream nor lake nor well. I did not despair of the land, knowing that in this region rainfalls are almost certain to follow cultivation—that whenever man may plant the Lord will water.

We found Denver looking more than ever pleasant and prosperous. Many new trees had been planted, and the old ones had grown prodigiously; hosts of new buildings had gone up; in short, the lusty young giant of a town is striking out over the plains and the foot-hills in all directions. Heretofore Denver has not been especially favored in the hostelry line. Its citizens seemed to know how to do everything well but "keep a hotel." Only three years ago the sufferings of fastidious tourists were intolerable. So insufficient were the accommodations that many travelers frequently went from hotel to hotel wildly but vainly begging for admittance; and so indifferent, to say the least, was the fare that it was doubtful whether the "ins" or the "outs" were the most unfortunate. Now there are a goodly number of good public houses. "You pays your money, (a good deal of it,) and takes your choice." I can only speak from experience of the Inter-Ocean. This is a new house, elegantly and most thoroughly furnished; has an excellent table, attentive servants, and for a landlord a courteous and thoughtful gentleman. But we did not linger long, even in such pleasant quarters. There was something yet better for us in Denver than the cozy and comfortable Inter-Ocean—the dear old house of dear old friends, where we rested and cooled down, and were comforted by better tidings from the East. Here we met our great friend, Canon Kingsley, just up from Manitou and Glen Eyrie, and just off for home. We were pained to find him quite seriously indisposed from the lingering effects of a severe cold taken last Spring at Niagara. With that cold on his chest he made the long journey to California, saw all the great sights, made all the great excursions, ate all the great dinners, and delivered his great lectures. He reached Colorado in a state of utter exhaustion, and suffering from pleurisy, and, unfortunately, could not remain long enough to regain his high, happy spirit, and recuperate his wonderful energies. He felt confident that the voyage home would restore him, and amid this fine, thin atmosphere, panted painfully for the salt sea air. His heart turned wearily from these glorious heights and shadowy gorges toward mountainous ocean billows and darker ocean depths. God grant that the strong sea breeze may come to him "with healing on its wings"—that his weary frame and great, homesick heart may rest and gather strength—

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep."

The night before he left Mr. Kingsley gave his lecture on "Westminster Abbey," though he was barely able to do so, and because he had promised. He had a very large and a most respectful and responsive audience. The next evening we drove out to an encampment of the Indians, who had come to Denver to hold, in the very blaze of civilization and within the "sound of the church-going bell," a grand pow-wow and a succession of scalp-dances. Several hundred of these innocent creatures, men, women, and children, had gone frantic with delight over the possession of two or three fresh Sioux scalps. They were wilder than we got over a live Canon and a real Lord. They were now getting a little tired of their prolonged glorification, which necessitated somewhat more of physical exertion than is agreeable to the aboriginal constitution, and the word [illegible] cannot dance [illegible] deration." We met the hero of the affair, however, and conversed familiarly with him, and saw the scalps! A couple of his young braves brought them to our carriage, dangling from long poles, and one of the youths executed for us a lazy, impromptu scalp dance—a diabolical diddling *pas seul*. The Sioux slayer was a personable and remarkably intelligent and shrewd-looking savage, and seemed to know he ought to be in better business than parading his disgusting prizes, and idling among the squaws in camp—ought to be off raiding—stealing cattle and horses, waylaying other Sioux, riding about with Peace Commissioners, or heading a Washington deputation, cajoling the Great Father, and living high and drinking deep at the expense of the Government. The mighty chief was exceedingly gracious to us, playful, and even gallant. One young lady of the party found such favor in his eyes that he actually proffered her the brave hand that had taken the Sioux scalps. Girls, this is the country to come to. Only think! an offer within the first three days, and from a member of one of the first families.

The next morning, at the Unitarian Church, we heard a great sermon from Robert Collyer. There was a large crowd of earnest-looking men and women, eager to receive the spiritual truths, the quaint poetic fancies, and the gentle humanities which fell from his eloquent lips. As I listened to my noble friend and looked around on his audience—wrapt, delighted, every face lit up with a glow of the immortal life—I thought, with a shudder, of the scene of the night before in the Ute Camp; of the boastful scalp-taker coolly telling his fearful story; of the group of brutish Indians and stupid squaws, hideously painted; of the wild, fierce Indian boys, waving aloft and thrusting almost into our faces those ghastly trophies with their long, blood-dabbed locks! Between the church and the camp intervened a narrow, shallow river, a mile or two of city streets and breezy uplands; but between this humanity and that what an immeasurable abyss! There is no distance like moral distance in the universe of God.

Denver is unusually crowded this year. All the hotels and boarding-houses are well filled, and the cry is, "still they come!" The pretty cars on the Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge were full on the day we came down to the Spring. Among the passengers were a large part of the Wheeler expedition bound for their rendezvous at Pueblo. The Haydenites are camped in this cañon. Owing to the wet season the country all the way to Colorado Springs appeared remarkably fresh, green, and flowery. There were also cheering marks of improvement along the route—and yet nothing prepared us for the change at Colorado Springs. It is simply marvelous. It is a realization of the wildest Western fables. The pleasant town has stretched its wings to right and left like a strong young eagle. Within the past ten months the colony has nearly or quite doubled. But of it and its fortunes, anon. We came directly over to Manitou—to the Springs proper—to our little brown cottage among the cotton-woods and willows and young oaks and clematis vines—on the *Fontaine qui bouille*, at the foot of Pike's Peak. We found this lovely mountain nook looking lovelier than ever—green and shadowy—sweet with clematis blossoms and musical with rushing, falling waters. This particular region of the Rocky Mountains maintains the character which Fremont gave it more than thirty years ago of being "the storehouse of thunder-storms." We have a grand demonstration nearly every afternoon. The old mountains cannonade each other furiously—Pike's Peak blazes like Sinai, and the heavy clouds roll down his mighty granite steeps like black avalanches. Grander storm and cloud effects than we have here it is scarcely possible to conceive. Come and see for yourself.

The springs are as bounteous and as sparkling as when on that wet Summer afternoon in '42 young Fremont leaped from his tired horse, and, scaring away a deer which was drinking at the rude basin, stooped to taste the bubbling water. Then they but gushed for the wild animal, the wilder Indian, and the chance explorer; now they flow for ever-gathering hosts of pale pilgrims, for "the healing of the nations."

Manitou is also much changed, and is improved, I suppose, though much of its early air of seclusion and wild grace is gone. Accommodations for visitors are vastly increased. There is a nice new hotel near the springs, called the Cliff House, and, further down the creek, a large new restaurant, called the Maison Dorée, which is most admirably kept by a polite young Frenchman, with the peculiar classical name of Numa—not Pompilius, but Vidal.

The table at the Maison is something astonishing in a region like this for its delicate cookery and generous variety. Nothing can be pleasanter than the service and the courteous and cordial manner of mine host. I can unhesitatingly and heartily recommend this establishment to travelers, especially to gentlemen. The house is generously provided with piazzas—those charming out-door parlors so much used in this country—but no ladies' drawing-room. However, that want will soon be remedied, as close beside the restaurant is going up with magical celerity a fine, large hotel, or rather lodging-house, and it is designed that the guests of this shall take their meals at the Maison Dorée. So you see we are getting ready for "all the world and the rest of mankind." We shall presently number eight excellent hotels at Manitou.

Amid all its rivals, the pleasant old Manitou House, venerable with more than two years of service, holds its own. It is well kept, quite full, and very gay, having now attached to it a fine, wide hall for billiards and bowling—the tables on one side and the alleys on the other, with no partition between. When this is lighted up, as it is every night, it presents a very lively and brilliant scene. It must be admitted that the gathering is somewhat mixed and motley, but it is all the more picturesque and peculiar. You see ranchmen, in broad sombreros and blue blouses, high-booted and ferociously-spurred; broad-chested, keen-eyed miners and prospectors, with their characteristic tramp and swing; ambitious tourists and explorers, doing their "level best" to look and move like real mountaineers, but betraying the counting-house or the college at every turn; weak-looking but stylish young gentlemen, wrestling with the big balls in the alley, and endangering the shins of the small boys who "set up;" laughing, high-spirited young ladies, lightly skirmishing with billiards, while playing deeper games; Englishmen of high birth and rising inflections, landscape-gardeners, civil engineers, equally civil mechanics, grave-looking livery-men, lively clergymen in "the livery of heaven," artists, editors, and the ubiquitous reporter.

We have a new post office—pure white with cerulean trimmings—not gaudy, but neat; and high up on the bluff, overlooking the whole wild watering-place, is a noble mansion, just erected by a wealthy and accomplished young French-Englishman, just for the fun of having a chateau of his own in the Rocky Mountains. It is an odd little fancy of the young man's, which does nobody any harm. But this costly mansion and the little brown cottage, nested among the willows and clematis vines away down on the Fontaine, must have a chapter to themselves.

THE CANALS.

The following table, obtained from official sources, shows the amount of tolls received on all canals of this State up to Aug. 8 of this year, as compared with the same period of last year:

Receipts to Aug. 8, 1874	$1,332,071 49
Receipts to Aug. 8, 1873	1,259,964 20
Increase of this year over last year	$72,107 29

BASE-BALL.

THE AMERICAN PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

GAMES AT LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, AND LONDON—THE CRICKET MATCH AT LORD'S.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

The visiting base-ball clubs played two games in Liverpool last week, not a very large crowd attending either game. The first was won by the Athletics, Leonard muffing two easy flies on the tenth inning, which gave them the game, the score standing 14 to 11 in their favor. The second game was won by the Bostons—23 to 18. The third was played in Manchester, Aug. 1, a greater concourse of people being present, who seemed to take great interest in the contest. Some very close play was exhibited, the result being again in favor of the Athletics by a score of 13 to 12. Some splendid fielding was shown in this game, with good play all round. McMullen in the left field was especially conspicuous for good fielding. In every game played thus far in England the batting has been terrific, although a dead ball has been used. The grounds played on are splendidly kept, and are more like lawns than anything else. The continued dry weather renders the surface hard, causing the ball to bound and travel very fast. The press generally speak well of the game as played in Manchester, and bestow praise liberally on the excellent fielding shown by the two clubs, also upon the fearless stopping of hot balls. The applause on each occasion was long and loud.

After the game in Manchester the nines started for London, arriving at the Midland depot about 4 A. M. on Sunday. They are at present at the Midland Grand Hotel, one of the largest in London, and a model of convenience and comfort. Resting through Sunday, (a rest that had been well earned,) a magnificent reception was given the clubs and their friends on Lord's cricket ground by the Marylebone Cricket Club, the use of the grounds being generously tendered for this day. It being a bank holiday a large crowd was in attendance, fully 6,000 people being present, a number of ladies in handsome equipages adding to the brilliancy of the scene. Cricket commenced at about 12 A. M., with eighteen Americans against eleven gentlemen of the ground, the latter to the bat. Four wickets were down when lunch was called, two bowled by McBride, one by H. Wright, and one caught at point by H. Schafer. Several old cricketers looking on expressed their admiration at the play of our eighteen—forty-two runs being scored to four men out. After lunch the two nines went to work at base-ball, the Athletics going to the bat. In this game as in the others heavy batting was in order. In the first inning both clubs scored three; in the second the Athletics made seven and the Bostons none. After this the Bostons gradually increased their score, until in the fifth inning the totals stood 19 to 4 in their favor. After this the Bostons secured 5 and the Athletics 3, making the game 24 to 7. The play all round was loose, errors on both sides being in order. Batten, of the Athletics, gave the Red Stockings six runs in one inning by bad errors. At each good play the applause was generously bestowed on either side, English and Americans joining in together, although the former, not being posted in the game, were sometimes puzzled. The opinions expressed by our English friends were sometimes very amusing, the general formula being, "The game's so much like 'rounders,' you know—could never supersede cricket, you know." After the game was over, and the grounds cleared, the competing nines and friends became the guests of the Marylebone Cricket Club at dinner. A very enjoyable time was had, all present doing their best to make the guests feel "at home." To-morrow the cricket match, commenced to-day, will be proceeded with. Base-ball games will also be played on the Surrey Ground, at Kennington, and on Prince's Ground, this week. That the trip will be a success there is now not the slightest doubt, our English cousins being thoroughly aroused, and seeming determined to see and judge for themselves.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

The *Standard* of the 4th inst. says: "The Americans yesterday made their *début* at Lord's, while the committee of the Marylebone Club, in recognition of the good will shown by the Americans toward them when they were cricketing in the States, placed the ground at their disposal, and gave them every facility in ground and convenience. The day was warm and bright—in fact, at times the glare of the sun tried the fielding of the men to the utmost, and the way in which they made running catches with the sun in their eyes would have tested the skill of any of our best cricketers. The attendance was large—perhaps five thousand on the ground at a time. The bulk of the spectators were thoroughly holiday seekers, fond of sport, and ready to give the base-ball men a leg up for their pluck in coming such a long way for the cause of sport. The affair is not a speculation of Barnum or any other *entrepreneur*, but a genuine attempt to show us in England that the Americans have a national game and can play at it well. At first sight the placing of the fields strikes the spectators as an improved form of rounders; and so it is, but the rules and scientific addenda have been increased so as almost to obliterate our old notions of the village-green rounders, in which the chief fun consisted in corking—*i. e.*, shying the ball and hitting the runner as he ran from one base to another. It was curious to notice how rapid the fielding was, and how all the throwing was full pitch. In fact, when the long fields threw up they generally threw hard to a man half way, who passed it on with the same hard, low throw, instead of shying up for the wicket-keeper, as we do at cricket, to take it on the first bound. The pitcher has to be very quick in his delivery, and also to look out for squalls, as a ball hit hard back to him goes like lightning, and hits hard where it touches. In like manner the catcher not unfrequently may get a bat flying out of the striker's hands in uncomfortable proximity to his head.

To an unprofessional eye it was difficult to catch the varying points of the game, but from the way in which Barnes and H. Wright played for Boston and got runs, it was evident the Athletics were off play for the day, and in fact their fielding was at times slack, compared to that of Boston, who stopped hot ones and returned them with a rapidity almost astonishing. The fly catches were invariably well made by both sides—no butter-fingers, and the precision of their throwing was marvelous. At 5 P. M. Boston had got 13 to Athletics 5 runs; then 17 and 18, when Athletics got one more, Boston finishing their nine innings at 24 runs to the Athletics 7, winning, therefore, easily by 17 runs, a very heavy beating, and one not expected. The pitching, however, of Spalding was too much, coupled with the good fielding of the third and second bases. The sides were:

Boston.—H. Wright, A. G. Spalding, R. C. Barnes, G. Wright, S. Wright, C. A. McVey, J. O'Rourke, A. J. Leonard, G. Hall, and H. C. Schafer.

Athletics.—J. D. McBride, W. Anson, E. B. Sutton, W. Fisler, J. Batten, M. McGeary, J. McMullen, and T. Murnan.

Play will be continued to-day, and a visit to Lord's is well worth while, to see how far superior the throwing and fielding of the Americans at their national game is to ours at cricket.

The *Times* says: A splendid pair of wickets had been provided for the occasion by Jordan, the well-known custodian of the ground, and after some preliminary practice at base-ball by our "American cousins," in which they showed a wonderful aptitude in fielding, the game was commenced at 12:15 by the Marylebone Cricket Club sending in Messrs. A. Lubbock and Courteney to the bowling of Harry Wright and McBride, the former being a medium-paced round-arm bowler, while the latter has a fast underhand delivery with a very low pitch. The underhand bowler soon disposed of two wickets, Courteney and Round both having their leg stumps upset when the telegraph denoted two and eight respectively. Lucas then joined Lubbock, and, thanks to the really excellent batting of the latter, the score was increased rapidly, until the last-named batsman had the misfortune to "play on," his runs all being obtained in that finished style which invariably characterizes his batting—three for 34. Mr. Bird lost the company of Mr. Lucas, who was easily caught at point, at 41 for four wickets, and soon after Mr. V. E. Walker had come in luncheon took place. That meal having been discussed, base-ball was played until 6 o'clock. On resuming cricket, so freely did both batsmen hit that the bowlers changed ends at 46 up, and Mr. V. E. Walker driving McBride for two fours from two following balls, he, at 58, gave way to George Wright. In spite of these changes the score still continued to increase rapidly, several very short runs being loudly cheered by the spectators. In fact, it was palpable that the Americans were quite tired out. At length, just before 7 o'clock, Mr. Walker had his leg-bail taken, he having played a very lively inning quite in his old style. Further particulars may be gathered from the annexed score:

M. C. C.

C. Courteney, b. McBride	0
A. Lubbock, b. H. Wright	24
J. Round, b. McBride	0
A. C. Lucas, c. Schafer, b. McBride	12
G. Bird, not out	15
V. E. Walker, b. H. Wright	27
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 3; wide, 1	10
Total	89

SERVICES AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH YESTERDAY.

SERMON BY REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF TROY, N. Y.

The pulpit of Plymouth Church was filled yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Troy, who officiated at the services, assisted by Rev. Mr. Halliday. There was a large congregation in attendance. In offering prayer, Dr. Robinson referred to the trouble which had recently befallen Plymouth Church, and prayed fervently that it might not be so tempered as to fall into such snares as would take away its usefulness, but that its members might be led from day to day to consecrate themselves more and more to the service of God. He offered thanks for what had been done in days gone by for the Pastor of the church, for what had been revealed to him of the sacred things of God, and for what others had revealed of the depths of God's truth. He trusted that the Spirit of God would be near to him now, and that His peace would find entrance to his heart, away from all the noise and from all the voices of calumny; that he might have some conception of the love of his people, and might come back again stronger than ever, physically and spiritually, to tell the story of Jesus, and the greatness of the mercy and love of God for men. As ships that have been storm-tossed seek the haven, he prayed that when the present hour of darkness and trial had passed away, they might all find peace in Plymouth Church. He then delivered an impressive discourse, taking his text from II. Chronicles, xxxiv., 3: "For in the eighth year of his reign, while he was yet young, he began to seek after the God of David his father." This regard of Josiah, he said, for the interests of the God of his father David, was the more remarkable considering his age and the influences by which he was surrounded—having come to the kingdom after Manasseh, his royal grandfather, had reared up altars to Baalim and worshiped the hosts of heaven, and caused his children to pass through fire in the Valley of the Son of Hinnon, and dwelt with familiar spirits. He even set up in the temple the worship of idols, and made Judea and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to commit greater iniquities than the heathens whom the Lord had destroyed before the children of Israel. And although he repented, he was never able to undo the evil of his life, for the people still sacrificed in the high places. His son believed and lived as his father had lived, and trespassed more and more, until his servants slew him in his own house. It was at such a time as this that his son Josiah, a child eight years of age, whom the people had appointed to rule in his place, began to seek after the God of David his father. The remarkable thing about the statement was, that coming to the kingdom under such circumstances, and with all the evil influences surrounding a young King, he should have sought after the God of David. He could not have known much about Him, because of the condition of the Temple from which the worship of God had been so long banished. The light in him was like the early dawn in a northern sky. And he groped in that dim light, feeling after that God. It was just a conviction that Jehovah was better than Baal, which might have arisen from some lone word of God which had been brought to him. It was four years after that he began this searching after the truth in earnest with the cleansing of Judah and Jerusalem. He then went through the land breaking down the idols, and afterward turned his attention to the house of God, which was in a wretched condition. It was while clearing away the rubbish which had accumulated therein that Hilkeah found a book of the law which was given to Moses. And when the young King heard the words of the law read before him, he tore his clothes and cried out that he had sinned, and consecrated his kingdom to Jehovah, and read from this Bible the law of God. David had been dead nearly 400 years, having reigned with honor and splendor. He was a musician, and he was endowed with many rare gifts, but his abiding character was that he was a man of God. He had sinned, it was true, grievously, but he had bitterly repented. There was no kind of dissimulation about him, no pretense of being what he was not. Men who worshiped idols did not sing their praises as David sung the praises of God; so that it was not always true that "the evil which one does lives after him, while the good is interred with his bones." A holy man never dies; for the fruit of his works descends from generation to generation for the purification and ennobling of mankind. David had found God after his sin, and walked near Him and gained a knowledge of the Divine character, and he sung such spiritual songs that God's people had in every age re-echoed the same Divine melody. He next proceeded to say that God had been to David, after he had tasted wormwood and gall, a strong tower, a rock of defense, and that this was why David's God meant so much to the Israelites. Dr. Robinson next traced the struggles of Josiah groping in the twilight of conscience for something which lay beyond him. However he may have formulated at that time, he became convinced that there was but one God, and that He was a Spirit; and he was not willing to counsel any such infidelity as that of his father and grandfather. Like many men in the present day, who have grown up with indifference to God, he commenced learning the very alphabet of the Divine law. It was at this stage of his progress that he was brought to a clear knowledge of God; and he measured himself by this standard and held his life and the lives of his people up to it. His principal reason for seeking the light of truth was his sorrow upon finding himself so far from God; and doubtless in this lies the condition of all holiness. The willingness to do God's will, he said, was the announcement of the light; and although, like Josiah, a man should know very little about God's law, the first essential in the beginning of a Christian life was a desire to know and do the will of God. It was years before Josiah arrived at a perfect knowledge of God's law, by shaking off the bondage which he and his kingdom had inherited from his ancestors. When he first began to seek after the God of David, he would hardly pass examination before the most lenient of church committees. The reverend gentleman concluded by the observation that the tests at present applied in admitting members to the Church were hardly justified when compared with the standard of our Savior. In the beautiful growth of piety in King Josiah, he said, there was to be found an example to encourage his hearers in their Sunday-school work.

During the services Rev. Mr. Halliday announced that it was expected that the report of the Investigating Committee would be presented at the prayer-meeting on Friday evening, but it was not yet certain whether they would be able to prepare it in so short a period.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The people of Ohio are to vote on Tuesday, 18th inst., upon their proposed new Constitution. Four distinct ballots are to be used—one upon the Constitution, one upon minority representation, one upon license, and one upon the question of allowing the Legislature of the State to authorize by general laws townships, cities, and incorporated villages to aid railroad companies in the construction of their roads. The minority representation clause, in full, is as follows:

PROPOSITION NO. 1.—"In every election for Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts where three or more are to be chosen of the same court, and for the same term of service, no elector shall vote for a greater number of candidates than a majority of the judges of such court and term then to be chosen."

If this proposition be adopted, it shall take the place of section 3 of article 4 of this Constitution, and section 20 of said article thereupon read as follows:

SEC. 20. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first election for Governor that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

When car No. 161 of the Hoboken line was approaching the Newark avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, last night, the driver was signaled to proceed. He was about half way across the track when the 9:15 outward bound Philadelphia train came in sight and the gates were suddenly lowered, leaving half the car on the track. The passengers, to the number of ten, rushed out in time to escape the impending danger. With great presence of mind some men raised the gate and then pushed the car off the track. The next instant the train thundered along. The escape was very narrow. The gate-tender alleges that he signaled the driver to stop.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson, of Pittsburg, is at the Astor House.

Commander J. N. Miller, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. G. L. Grover, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry Ruggles, United States Consul at Barcelona, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. A. Parker, United States Navy, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE LOCUSTS OF THE WEST.

THE PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS IN KANSAS.

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION IN THE REPUBLICAN AND ARKANSAS VALLEYS—A PANIC IN WESTERN KANSAS—THE STATE PUT BACK FIVE YEARS—RISE IN THE PRICE OF CORN—THE WHEAT CROP SAVED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Kan., Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

Topeka has a thrifty, business look, shared by very few towns in Kansas at this time. Her growth is steady and substantial, and her trade interests are reaching out in every direction, reaping the harvest that Kansas City, Leavenworth, and Atchison have all along been cultivating. Three or four years ago such towns as Lawrence, Fort Scott, Ottawa, Manhattan, and Junction City were racing ahead of Topeka, and it was thought that the removal of the State capital to some point further west would soon be accomplished. But those promising towns, something after the manner of the prodigal son, seem to have "spent their substance in riotous living," or frittered away their opportunities, and are now scarcely holding their own, while the talk of capital removal is seldom heard. Topeka, counting the north side, at the late census was found to contain 9,374 whites and 1,841 colored inhabitants, being, all told, double the population of 1870. Leavenworth, which at present is not growing, and perhaps Atchison, which has been shooting ahead with some new life lately, are her only rivals in this great State in point of population and trade.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

This county, Shawnee, is bonded in the sum of $298,000, to railroad, bridge, and other purposes. All county expenditures have been met for years past by a tax of five mills on the dollar, which has been sufficient to keep county warrants at par. Topeka is the only town of any size in the county. Ample rail facilities to all points are furnished by the Kansas Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Kansas Midland Railway, the latter being a new line between Topeka and Kansas City, passing through Lawrence and Olathe. The returns of the County Assessor, just made, show an increase in the taxable acreage over last year of 82,172 acres, caused by the fact that the whole of the famous Pottawatomie Reservation is taxed this year. The following are some of the important items of the returns:

Total number of acres assessed	346,954
Total assessed value of same	$2,537,845
Total value of all real estate in the county	4,249,135

Total number horses, 5,742; cattle, 28,838.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

The two months' drought in Kansas, which had served to dwarf the crops, and the ravages of the chinch bugs, have for some time rendered harvest prospects anything but flattering; and now the appearance of the grasshoppers, devastating almost every district and county in the State, has had the effect of impoverishing many farmers, and makes the outlook exceedingly bad. These red-legged pests seem to have come from the west. About three weeks ago they appeared suddenly in Colorado, swooping down on fields, and in a few hours leaving nothing but the bare stalks, taking whole strips of country in their course, and leaving others untouched. A gentleman who has just spent a month in the Rocky Mountains, informs us that for several days the sun was almost darkened with the myraids of grasshoppers coming from over the range, and many of them, chilled by the air, were strewn in heaps along the snow banks. They did not stop long in Colorado, though the damage done to crops in some sections is very great. About ten days after their appearance in the vicinity of Denver, they swarmed down on the fields near Salina, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, making their advent about the 28th of July, at the same time appearing in the Republican and Arkansas Valleys toward the western borders of the State. Working rapidly eastward, taking corn, vegetables, and fruit in their course, they have literally stripped the farms and gardens of almost the entire State. In the west, where the new settlers had staked everything on the chance of a bounteous yield all is lost, and some of them, dispirited, ruined, are trying to scrape money enough together to get out of the country. Throughout Central Kansas the picture is equally bad. In the Kaw valley, near Topeka, and to the southward where some of the finest farms lie, the pests made their appearance a day or two ago, and seem likely to leave the fields in the same condition as elsewhere. They have even begun their work on the peach trees, spoiling many orchards, and leaving nothing but stem, stone, and limb. We noticed at many points in our trip through the territory men and boys out in the orchards with long sticks, laboring all day to keep the grasshoppers off.

The terrible calamity that has befallen Kansas by this invasion of the grasshoppers, or red-legged locusts, is the topic of exciting talk on every hand. After a season of unexampled heat and drought, lasting nine weeks, during which time the farmers worked almost day and night devising some means to irrigate and save their crops, fighting at the same time the ravages of the chinch bug, thankful at last that harvest-time was almost at hand, and that their dwarfed crops would, by a close pinch, stand them through the coming Winter—taking heart at the thought that a season of plenty often follows one of want—the farmers of Kansas were content to brave out their disappointment. But during the past ten days their fields have been stripped and their all taken.

THE REGIONS VISITED BY THE SCOURGE.

The regions visited and destroyed in Kansas include the splendid valleys of the Republican, Arkansas, and Solomon; the fine fields along the Neosho and Kaw; everything between Salina and Topeka on the line of the Kansas Pacific, and along the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad from the western borders of the State to a point fifty miles east of the Great Bend.

FIGHTING THE RAVAGERS WITH FIRE.

The insect army advances eastward at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles per day. As soon as they appeared at Topeka word was dispatched to points east of these on the railroad, and as we passed along yesterday we found the farmers and their entire families piling brush and hay in circles about their fields, and then touching the torch, smothering the flames with green grass and foliage, and making the air for miles so thick with smoke as almost to suffocate one. This is the method successfully adopted in many neighborhoods of Iowa to drive back the grasshoppers.

THE THREATENED DISTRICTS.

These farmers evidently have something well worth fighting for. The cornfields between Topeka and Lawrence, and east of Lawrence, in the vicinity of Fall Leaf, Lenape, and Stranger, and in fact all through the Kaw Valley to within ten miles of the Missouri borders, have thus far been blessed with escape from the effects of the drought, and if now left unharmed will furnish thousands of bushels of the finest corn of the West.

THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT IN KANSAS.

Nothing can describe the thorough and utter devastation of this grasshopper plague in Kansas. The insects seem to work together, and swoop down upon a town, beating everything before them. The air is literally alive with them. They beat against the houses, swarm in at the windows, cover the passing trains. They work as if sent to destroy. The plague of locusts in Egypt, as depicted in the Bible is the only account that can graphically describe the grasshopper plague in Kansas. "For they covered the whole face of the earth so that the land was darkened, and they did eat every herb of the land and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left, and there remained not any green thing in the trees or the herbs of the field through all the land in Egypt."

A PANIC IN WESTERN KANSAS.

The results of this calamity cannot now be foretold. But already a kind of panic has seized the new settlers of the western and north-western portions of the State. Most of them had staked everything on this their first crop, and with hardly enough of worldly goods left to stand them until harvest time, they suddenly find their all stripped from them and starvation staring them in the face. Without waiting to consider, feeling that in this case at least famine is upon them, and they who hesitate are lost, they have hastily packed up their household goods, and may be seen here and there moving eastward, miserable, pitiable sights to behold. Many a farmer, who by skillful attention had tided over the drought, and counted his yield as sufficient not only to carry him through the Winter but also to pay off the mortgage on his farm, who but the day before arose with the sun, happy with the results of his honest work, as he looked out upon his fruitful fields, before nightfall of the next day might be seen sorrowfully wending his way back whither he had come months before, then a hopeful immigrant, now a beggar. It is useless to conceal the misery that this plague has brought or to hide its blighting effect upon the whole State.

THE EFFECT ON IMMIGRATION.

It will before the season is gone, as many assert, and as we should judge from what we see take from Kansas 50,000 settlers, and about ruin next year's immigration. In the time of progress the State has been put back five years. Instead of supplying the Territories and the great wants of the East with her surplus as heretofore, she will this year have to "go down into Egypt for corn." Should Missouri and Illinois also be visited by the plague, as now seems probable, the results upon the whole West will be serious. But as yet the grasshoppers have not appeared in either of these States, and the cornfields show an abundant yield. A week more and the ripening ears will be beyond harm and the stalks too dry to tempt the destroyers.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING.

It is understood that Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, has already set out to visit the communities most crippled, and will devise means for their relief.

PROBABLE CORNER IN CORN.

Stock dealers have sent agents into Missouri and portions of Iowa to buy up corn not only for their Winter's supply, but also to hold for speculation. The farmers of those States, however, refuse to sell at any price until they can see the extent of the calamity and its effect upon the market. It is evident that corn will command a high price the coming Winter in the Missouri Valley and the far Western States and Territories. Cattle are already ruling lower, many trying to get rid of their herds at a sacrifice. Some farmers succeeded in cutting their fields before the grasshoppers had reached them, and the unripe corn and stalks are stacked up for feed. Fully alive to the emergency, scythes have been brought into requisition and upland meadows, whose short, thin grasses were heretofore looked upon as not worth the cutting, are now being carefully husbanded. Last year, with fair crops, many cattle out of the thousands of herds in Western Kansas perished for the want of sufficient food and shelter. The coming Winter will witness extended losses if all the available feed is not gathered. Many a farmer now wistfully calls to mind the time—only three years ago—when corn went begging at fifteen cents a bushel, and was even used as fuel in some parts of the State, being cheaper than coal. It does not answer, however, to waste time in regrets, and it is gratifying to know that a large majority of the farmers in Kansas have heroically set to work to so far as possible guard against the bad effects of the great scourge. Many of them have cut the scattering stalks left by the grasshoppers, and will use it for fodder; while all the grass, even to short stubble, is being gathered in for feed for cattle during the Winter.

THE WHEAT CROP SAVED.

It is thought that the wheat crop, which already had been harvested, was large enough to supply the State, so that bread will be plenty. One farmer near Abilene had a field of 500 acres, yielding him 10,000 bushels of wheat. In Bourbon County, in many places, the wheat averaged forty bushels to the acre. On the Missouri and Platte River bottoms the yield has been large. During our few days' stay in Topeka we have had an opportunity to talk with people from many parts of the State and to learn many particular instances of the devastation.

SIZE OF THE CROPS DESTROYED.

How sudden and sweeping this has been may be seen from the fact that up to July 1, when the dry weather had lasted only a couple of weeks and no serious drought was feared, the crop statement, as prepared by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, from the returns of forty-one counties up to that date, showed, as compared with last year, (100 representing the average of that year,) the following:

	Average.	Condition.
Corn	127	107
Winter Wheat	127	108
Spring Wheat	131	86
Winter Rye	107	105
Oats	126	94
Winter Barley	126	99
Potatoes, Irish	128	113
Potatoes, Sweet	127	106
Cotton	229	116
Hemp	95	108

Thus it will be seen that while the acreage or area planted with the principal cereals was generally from twenty-five to thirty per cent. greater than last year, the average condition was, in most instances, also much better. But the chinch-bugs had appeared, and during all of July, to the 10th of August, there was scarcely a sprinkle of rain in any part of Kansas. For the past twenty days hot winds, like the breath of a furnace, swept over a large portion of the State. The thermometer on many days since July 20 has stood from 103° to 109° in the shade. So what the grasshoppers have taken is, after all, but the withered, stunted remnants of the drought.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

SPECULATIONS ON THE MANNER OF HIS DEATH.

Detectives Folk and Corwin yesterday found a boy who had been in the employ of Signor Barroni, who was killed some time ago by being run over by a street car, in Brooklyn. Torrino was an intimate friend and companion of Signor Barroni, visited him frequently, and the boy on several occasions delivered messages to Italians in Brooklyn for Torrino. This boy stated that he had delivered two challenges for Torrino, one addressed to an Italian in Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D. The supposition that Torrino was killed in a duel with knives is somewhat favored from the fact that Torrino's hat was found brim up on the ground, with a handkerchief carefully spread over it. A similar handkerchief was found in Torrino's trunk at his residence in Monroe street.

An Italian named Jourress was arrested by an officer of the Ninth Sub-Precinct yesterday and brought before Sergt. Frost, of the Detective squad, who telegraphed for Superintendent Folk and Commissioner Jourdan, who, after examining the prisoner for over an hour, discharged him from custody.

A saloon-keeper on Franklin avenue said that on the evening of the murder three Italians came into his saloon about 7:30 o'clock. Two of them drank water, while the third drank whisky. At 8:30 two of the men came back in a most excited manner, called for brandy, and left in an equally abrupt way. This saloon-keeper, however, failed to identify Torrino's body.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Jacob F. Hamburger, of Sheriff and Stanton streets, New-York, drove out to Coney Island yesterday. He was accompanied by a friend, Mr. Henry Barc, and his daughters Lizzie and Amelia, aged twenty-one and fourteen years. On the way home Mr. Barc drove. While in Flatbush avenue the horse ran away, throwing all the party out of the wagon. Mr. Hamburger's wrist was dislocated. Mr. Barc was slightly injured about the body. Miss Lizzie Hamburger had her left jaw fractured, and Miss Amelia Hamburger had her face slightly cut. Dr. Baldwin dressed their wounds. The horse continued in its wild flight, and ran into the river at the foot of Amity street.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Yesterday afternoon an altercation took place between William Prince, of No. 43 Cherry street, and Michael Agnew, a vagrant, in the New Bowery, near James street. During the row Prince was severely cut in the following places: One cut one-half inch long near the left eye, one cut below the left ear, one cut under the fourth rib, one half inch long, one cut one and a half inches long over the fifth rib, and a cut on the neck. From the latter cut there was considerable hemorrhage, but the doctors at the Park Hospital, where he was taken, say that he will recover. Agnew made his escape.

A FIREMAN KILLED.

While going to a false alarm of fire last night, John O'Neill, aged thirty-one years, of No. 201 West Twenty-ninth street, and a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, accidentally fell in front of the truck, at Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, the wheels passing over his body. He died on his way to the hospital.

MORE OF TOOMBS' RAVINGS.

Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, says that there is not a word of truth in the rumors that he is intending to run for Congress. "I have been asked to run by a great many gentlemen in my district," he says, "but if every man, woman, and child in this district was to rise up and press it upon me, I would not take it. I hate the Government of the United States, and would give my life to overthrow it. Hence, Sir, as a gentleman, I could not accept office in its service. Its a question of honor with me. I hate the Government, and I despise its disciples. I would not sit with the men who are at present in Congress. If I were admitted I should soon be expelled, for I should rise at the first opportunity, and denounce as utterly fraudulent the infamous amendments. This would not be tolerated as orthodox, and I would shake the dust of the Senate from my feet again. My chapter of life at Washington is closed forever. I don't desire to add anything to it, nor to blot one vote or one word from it. Indeed, I could not hope to help my reputation by it very much. A man who spends the period of his life, from thirty to fifty-five years of age, as I did, in Senatorial services, cannot hope to improve his record or brighten his history by trying it again fifteen or twenty years thereafter. I served my people to the best of my ability for twenty-five years. I will stand on that." This is given on the authority of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper.

A QUIET SABBATH IN BROOKLYN.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT ANXIOUSLY AWAITED—THE UNEASINESS FOLLOWING MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE.

Yesterday was in every sense of the word a day of rest in Brooklyn. For the first time since the opening of the Beecher-Tilton controversy the combatants appeared to have laid aside their weapons, and to have devoted themselves to the observance of the Sabbath in a manner becoming the favored residents of the "City of the Churches." Plymouth Church was filled to overcrowding at the morning and evening services and fervent prayers were offered by the minister, Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Troy, for the peace and welfare of the congregation and the triumph of their Pastor over his assailants. The day was no less scrupulously observed by the friends of Tilton and Moulton, if strict silence upon everything relating to the subject under discussion may be considered as forming any part of the observance of the Sabbath. So scrupulously exact were Moulton's friends in this respect that, contrary to the customary freedom with which the scandal has been ventilated, the simplest questions as to his future movements in the case met with no response. The charge of black-mailing made against him by Mr. Beecher appears to be so clearly fastened upon him that even the members of the firm with which he is connected do not seem to be flattered at the mention of his name. When his partner, Mr. Robinson, was asked last evening whether Mr. Moulton was expected to return to-day he became indignant and said it was no business of the press to make such inquiries. There seems, however, to be a very decided opinion entertained in Brooklyn, notwithstanding all his professions of honor in connection with the case, that unless he has ample means in his possession of disproving the charges made against him, that all his diplomacy will not save him in the public estimation. Mr. Beecher says he paid him $7,000, Mr. Tilton denies having received any of it, and the people are awaiting Mr. Moulton's voluminous statement, which has been so long kept in reserve, for a satisfactory solution of the matter. The veil of mystery which so long shrouded the Brooklyn scandal seems now to be clearing away; and in view of Moulton's silence, opinion appears to be gaining strength that Mr. Beecher will come out of the conflict, if not triumphantly vindicated, at least a much better man than when he engaged in it.

How far the controversy may yet be prolonged it is difficult to say. Mr. Tilton said yesterday that as soon as Mr. Moulton gave his statement to the public he would answer Mr. Beecher in detail. And then, when asked if he intended to bring the case finally into court, he replied in the affirmative, so that, if the public do not feel glutted with the sickening details of the scandal very soon, there will be no end to the publication of it in all the various moods and tenses of this new school of Brooklyn literature.

Yesterday a new version of the case of the young woman who was sent to a boarding-school in the West was given, which does little credit to the moral atmosphere of Mr. Tilton's household.

Rev. Mr. Halliday stated yesterday morning, in Plymouth Church, that the investigating committee hoped to be able to prepare their report by Friday evening next. The committee will hold a few informal meetings during the week, but unless Mr. Moulton determines to submit his statement to them it is not believed that they have any other witnesses to examine. What influence the publication of his testimony will have on the present aspect of the case nobody seems to know. Mr. Tilton's friends assert that it will be unanswerable, while the members of the committee who claim to know all Moulton can say do not seem to think it can in any way weaken the force of Mr. Beecher's statement.

ATTEMPTS TO INTERVIEW MOULTON.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—Several newspaper men attempted to interview Moulton during his stay here, but he was reticent upon all points. In answer to the question, if he intended to reply to Beecher's statement, he said, "I do not think that it would be right for me to answer that question, any more than for a lawyer, or friend, to reveal the confidences of his client, or friend." Moulton left in the afternoon train yesterday, for Bay View, to spend Sunday with Gen. Butler.

LONG BRANCH.

THE SWIMMING MATCH—RECOVERY OF MR. SCHILLING'S BODY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 16.—Over 2,000 excursionists arrived here to-day by the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. The beach was lined with bathers and others, watching Messrs. J. B. Johnson and A. Trantze, the champion swimmers, and their trainers, who swam over the course. By mutual consent the day of the match has been postponed from Thursday, the 20th, to Saturday, the 22d, in order to give further time for training. The contest will positively take place on that day, rain or shine, smooth or rough water, under a forfeiture of $500.

This morning, at day-break, Messrs. Abram Marks, Eugene Arnheim, and Edward Goodman, who had walked and watched the beach all night looking for the body of their friend, Mr. Elias Schilling, who was drowned yesterday, were rewarded by finding the body floating opposite the Ocean Hotel. They brought it ashore and summoned an undertaker, who placed the body on ice. It was taken to the home of his parents on the afternoon train to New-York. At the inquest held by Coroner Dewitt Newing, Daniel Van Brunt, the bather of the Mansion House, was severely censured for gross negligence on his part in not having the proper appliances on hand to rescue a person in peril of being drowned.

THE SARATOGA AMATEUR REGATTA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The entries for the amateur regatta have so far turned out to be more than satisfactory. Some fifty-five entries have already been received, as follows: Single-scull shells for the championship of the State of New-York, 7; for the double-scull shells, 5; for the senior single-scull shells, 13; for the pair-oared shells, 5; for the junior single-scull shells, twelve; for the four-oared shells, thirteen, the crews of which are from the following clubs: Of New-York City, Atalanta, Athletic, and Gramercy; of Bergen Point, N. J., the Argonauta; of Hoboken, N. J., Atlantic; of Toronto, Canada, Argonaut; of Albany, N.Y., Beaverwick Mutual; of Buffalo, N.Y., the Buffalo; of Norfolk, Va., the Chesapeake; of Charleston, S. C., Palmetto; of Chicago, Ill., Chicago Scullers; of Allegheny City, Penn., Duquesne; of Grand Haven, Mich., Grand Haven; of Bath, Me., Gleam; of Portland, Me., Amateur; of Washington, D. C., Potomac; of Greenpoint, Long Island, Seawanhaka; of Union Springs, N. Y., Union Spring; of Savannah, Ga., Vernon; of Saginaw, Mich., Wahwahsum; and the Saratoga Rowing Association. Mr. William Woods, of New-York, has been appointed referee. All complaints against any entry must be filed with Commodore Brady previous to the 20th inst., accompanied by sworn affidavits. The racing is fixed to begin each day at 11 o'clock A. M. The prizes are to be awarded on the evening of the last day of the races, at the Town Hall.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE MATCH.

CAPT. FULLERTON MAKES TWENTY-EIGHT POINTS.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that the chief contest in the provincial rifle match, at Point St. Charles on Friday, was between the small bore and Snider rifles. The day, though clear, was not very favorable for fine shooting, as a pretty strong wind blew across the line of fire, materially interfering with the aim. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, some good scoring was done with both small bores and Sniders, Capt. Fullerton, from the United States, making twenty-eight points with a small bore, the highest possible number, while several Sniders had scored twenty-six points long before the close of the day's firing. The other matches, Nos. 9, 10, and 11, were also going on during the day, only one of which, the consolation match, open to all unsuccessful Snider competitors, was concluded. The following is a list of the prize-winners in this match: First, second, and third prizes, of $20, $15, $10, were won by Ensign Adam, Thirteenth Battalion; Ensign Goodhue, Fifth Battalion, and Sergt. Holtby, M. G. A., who scored 36, 34, and 33, respectively. The five prizes of $5 each were taken by Private Simcock, G. T. R.; Gunner Lambert, O. G. A.; Sergt. Smith, Fiftieth Battalion; Private Logie, Seventy-first, and Gunner Morrison, O. G. A., whose respective scores were 32, 32, 32, 31, and 31. The ten prizes of $4 each were won by Sergt. Baillie, R. R. A.; Gunner Johnston, O. G. A.; Quartermaster Cleaveland, Fifty-fourth Battalion; Gunner Finleyson, M. G. A.; Private Black, G. T. R.; Capt. Atkinson, Major Aylmer, B. M. (staff;) Capt. McLaughlin, T. T. R.; Corp. Larkin, P. W. R., and Sergt. Bruce, P. W. R., who scored, respectively, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 30, 30, 30, 29, and 29; and the ten prizes of $2 50 each were carried off by Mr. Strachan, R. R. A.; Lieut. Bullman, Seventy-ninth Battalion; Private McQuade, P. W. R.; Bugler Brutel, Three Rivers Battalion; J. S. Ferguson, M. R. C.; Sergt. Clark, M. G. A.; Private Thornburn, G. T. A.; Corp. McKan, Eighth Battalion; Private Ross, M. R. C.; Sergt. Blair, G. T. R., whose respective scores were the three first 28 points; the others, 27 points.

INTENSE HEAT IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The excessively hot weather during the past week has produced more cases of sunstroke than were ever known before in this latitude. The Board of Health reports fourteen deaths from this cause. Reports from the surrounding country state that the crops are suffering very much from drought.

A COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—At a County Temperance Convention for Warren County, held on Friday last, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance, a resolution was unanimously adopted, approving the recent action of the Grand Division, in favor of an Independent Prohibition Party, opposed alike to the Republican and Democratic organizations.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—THAT IT MAY BE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED IN ALL SUDDEN ATTACKS OF CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, DIARRHEA, COLIC, OR ANY KINDRED AFFECTION, FOR WHICH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR EVERY FAMILY WILL FIND IN IT A USEFUL AND NECESSARY CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

MORSE'S LUXURENE.—A late discovery of purified deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, with other vegetable materials, elegantly combined. This preparation possesses remarkable properties for preserving and beautifying the hair. As a DRESSING it has NO EQUAL. All ladies and gentlemen should try it. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a great sufferer from ASTHMA, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Thoroughly tested. Those using it are DELIGHTED. References given and satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma awarded. Dr. M. LEVETT & SON, No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1835.

The *Home Journal* of July 15, 1874, in a long editorial concludes thus: "The many letters from numbers of our distinguished citizens only confirm us in adding our testimony without reservation."

Watson's Art Journal says: "It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, the firmest, and the most comfortable denture that was ever put in the mouth, consequently we commend it over all others."

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Secure Your House from Burglars with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, the only reliable means known; twelve years' practical experience. Removed to No. 571 Broadway.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Lyon's Insect Powder Will Destroy "Big bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, Croton-bugs, fleas, &c. Sold only in bottles.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundberg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

Cleaning & Dyeing.—EDWIN LORDS, 111 8th av., 630 B'way, principal office 860 B'way, corner 17th st.

MARRIED.

MACCLYMONT—FELT.—At the residence of the bride, Hamilton, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 12, by W. R. Brooks, D. D., Rev. D. THOS. MACCLYMONT, of Stillwater, N. Y., to MARY C. FELT.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday, Aug. 16, WILLIE R., son of the late Sarah E. Allen, aged 15 years, 21 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., above 45th st., on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Members and former members of the choirs at the Churches of the Heavenly Rest and Holy Apostles are also invited.

ABBATT.—Suddenly, at New-Orleans, on Thursday, Aug. 13, 1874, JOHN MINTURN, youngest son of Robert Abbatt, of this City, in his 26th year.

DICKINSON.—On Sabbath evening, Aug. 16, at his residence, Fordham, Rev. RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D. D., in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KING.—At Princeton, N. J., Aug. 13, FREDERICK KING, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral services at Morristown on Monday. Cars leave New York at 9:10 A. M.

MILLER.—On the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, widow of the late Hiram Miller, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, David Seaman, No. 18 East 12th st., Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Plainfield, N. J., the following day, for interment.

MOLLER.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, ANNIE ADELAIDE, daughter of William and Annie Moller, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, John Moller, No. 8 East 37th st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Friday, Aug. 14, HENRY R. MORGAN, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, Mr. Ch. S. Morgan, and his brother-in-law, Geo. W. Quintard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 35 West 26th st.

REDMAN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, CECILIA ALLEN, wife of James H. Redman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 88 Taylor st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SEGUIN.—In this City, Aug. 15, WILLIAM W. SEGUIN, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Aug. 17, at 1 P. M., from No. 154 West 21st st.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., Mrs. HULDAH THOMAS, aged 84 years.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 26th st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VERMILYE.—At Greenfield, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 3, Mrs. M. H. VERMILYE, of heart disease, aged 18 years 3 months.

VAN ROSSUM.—On Saturday, 15th inst., W. B. VAN ROSSUM.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, on Monday, the 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Citizens' Savings Bank of the City of New-York, the President announced the death, on the 4th inst., of Mr. CHARLES J. FOLSOM, for fourteen years a Trustee of this bank; whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove our esteemed associate, CHARLES J. FOLSOM;

Resolved, That we mourn this sudden death, which has deprived us of a prudent and judicious counselor, an upright and honorable friend and true gentleman. We shall always cherish the remembrance of our agreeable intercourse, and his shining example of diligence, integrity, and zeal in the responsible positions he adorned.

Resolved, That our sorrow is mitigated by the memory of his generous and unostentatious works of benevolence, for he is mourned by the "widow and fatherless." Our loss is great, his gain is greater far, for "mortality is swallowed up of life."

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be entered on the minutes, and an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO BEHAVE.—BEST MANNERS BOOK, 75c.; How to Talk, for speakers, 75c.; How to Write Love Letters, Business, and for the Press, 75c.; How To Do Business, a guide for Clerks, Merchants, &c., 75c. These four books, in one vol., $2 25. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Also, Thoughts for Young Men and Women, $1; Life at Home, or The Family and Its Members, $1 50; Oratory, Sacred and Secular, $1 50; Model Temperance Orations, Ten-minute Speeches in Congress, 25c., illustrated; Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy, 25c. Address as above.

THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS A SPECIALTY.—J. J. SPRENG, M. D., member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, has for years made a specialty of Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases. Synopsis mailed for ten cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. Consultation, 10 to 2 daily.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The Thomas patent cash and ticket indicator furnishes railroad companies with a full, complete, and accurate record of all persons carried, whether paying cash, having tickets, or otherwise. It at the same time relieves conductors from all suspicion of appropriating the funds of the companies by rendering the offense impossible. Those interested will address G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NINEteenth Assembly district Republican Association will be held at [illegible] Hall, [illegible] av., near [illegible] st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. F. [illegible], President.
WM. H. [illegible], Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 15, no real estate was sold by public auction. The house and lot on the north side of Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue, noted to be sold by Joseph McGuire, under foreclosure, was withdrawn from sale by order of the court.

Transactions for the past week were not of marked importance in any instance, the Exchange sales being all of a legal character.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 15, amounts to $85,440, against $552,801 61, the figures for the previous week.

There was only one public auction sale of suburban property held during the week under review, that being by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Ocean Park, six miles south of Long Branch, N. J., at which eighty lots of land were sold for a total of $8,000, against $49,452 50, the figures for the previous week. In addition the two houses and plot of land Nos. 277 and 279 Washington street, Brooklyn, were sold for $12,000.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, sold on Saturday last the four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, 25 by 55 by 79.6, No. 190 West Tenth street, between West Fourth and Bleecker streets, to John Armstrong, No. 95 Broad street, for the sum of $15,000.

Mr. Stevenson wishes to notify his friends and the public generally that he will open a branch office to-morrow, Tuesday, Aug. 18, at No. 31 East Seventeenth street, North Union square.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for the present week are few in number, and as follows, all being at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted.

For to-day, Monday, Aug. 17, no public sale of real estate is noted.

Tuesday, Aug. 18.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Louis C. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the six plots of land on the easterly half of the block bounded by Seventh avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty eighth streets, and Eighth avenue, together being 199.10 feet front on the west side of Seventh avenue, by 325 feet front on each street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. E. Horne, Esq., Referee, of one lot on the south side of Eightieth street, 200 feet east of Third avenue, 25 by 102.2.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, at Roselle, N. J., executor's sale of the estate of the late C. A. Lambard, consisting of 67 acres of land, subdivided into half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut street, the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from the station of Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Maps and excursion tickets at office, No. 6 Pine street.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 185 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, under the direction of Mr. P. Lee, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the north-east corner of Scammel and Water streets, 71.3 by 155 by 71.3 on south side of Cherry street by 146. Also the premises on the north-east corner of Front street and Gouverneur slip, 150 by 140 by 150 feet on south side of Water street by 140.

Also the premises on the north-east corner of South street and Gouverneur slip, 150 by 140 by 150 by 140. Also the bulk-head on the south-east corner of South street and Gouverneur slip, 150 by half the pier built in the East River and connected with bulk-head at the south-east corner of Gouverneur slip and South street, and known as Pier No. 52 East River.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 125, on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Tenth avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. T. Gillender, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story brown stone houses and lots, each 13 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 324 feet west of First avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of G. Elliot, Esq., Referee, of the two parcels of land on the west side of Inwood avenue, Inwood, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Forty-eighth street, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, under the direction of A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street.

Friday, Aug. 21.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of W. G. Ulshoeffer, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 75, No. 95 Delancey street, south side, 75 feet west of Lewis street.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 14.

Hester st., n. s., between Orange and Mulberry sts., 25x99.5	$13,500
Orchard st., w. s., 129.11 ft. s. of Hester st., 24.3x100	28,500
Spring st., No. 208, s. s., 75.2 ft. w. of Sullivan st., runs w. 18.9, thence s. 42.2, thence southerly 49, thence s. w. 10, thence e. 8, thence n. 100	20,000
8th st., n. s., 669.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 23x93.11, (No. 121 Clinton place.)	13,825
38th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	12,000
52d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5	6,750
55th st., n. s., 179.3 ft. w. of 1st av., 17.10x100.5	12,000
Opdyke av., s. s., 300 ft. from 3d st., 25x100	300
Willard av., s. w. corner of 2d st., 100x100, Woodlawn Heights	1,100
11th av., n. e. corner of 44th st., 50.2x100	11,000
Bronx River, n. s., at n. e. line of Washington av.; runs along river to Madison av., thence n. e. along avenue, thence n. w. 200 ft. to Washington av., thence s. 262 ft., West Farms	3,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Broadway, s. w. corner of Canal st., Brandreth House, excepting bar-room, 5 years, per year. $18,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 15 EAST 49TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

For sale, in 49th st., just east of 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17 by 60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOUSE AS A FREE GIFT TO EVERY sixty-fourth purchaser of a lot in Garden City Park.—646 lots, from $150 to $300 each, payable $5 or $10 monthly, (without interest,) and ten two-story dwellings now being erected, to be distributed by drawings on next Christmas Eve among those who have purchased the lots. No extra cost. No chance to lose, but ten chances to receive a present of a dwelling. Come at 9 o'clock any morning and accompany the agent to see the property free of expense. Free excursion every Sunday by special train at 10:30 A. M., returning at 2 P. M. All lots are good, but choice of location can be had by applying at once. Maps and free tickets at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York. Inclose stamp for map.

VALUABLE COUNTRY STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in Columbia County, one mile from Harlem Railroad, consisting of store, dwelling, and stable, also large dwelling and barn and tenant house and barn; six acres of land with all kinds of fruit and shade trees; healthy location and beautiful prospect; will be sold for the low price of $6,000, if applied for soon, at No. 99 Murray st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

$300 DOWN AND $40 A MONTH UNTIL paid for.—A splendid two-story dwelling; eight rooms; built by day's work; in perfect order; two blocks from depot; only twenty minutes by rail. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 5 EAST 33d st. The furniture is new and first-class, and the house is fully furnished. It will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, will be rented to a genteel family of adults; owner will board with tenant.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

A LARGE, ELEGANT FLOOR, WITH ALL improvements, in a first-class neighborhood. Apply to owner, on the premises, No. 255 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 148 West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE,
HALF-ACRE PLOTS, HALF-ACRE PLOTS,
AT
ROSELLE, N. J.,
Forty-three minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two miles beyond Elizabeth.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
will positively sell,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF C. A. LAMBARD, deceased,
TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874,
AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,
SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

Sub-divided in half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut st., the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from station. Surrounded on every side by improvements.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to,
A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—IN BROOKLYN, A SECOND FLOOR IN a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms, laid out to good advantage for housekeeping. Address, with particulars, R., Box No. 121 New-York *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

AUTUMN, 1874.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering for sale the MOST COMPLETE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of

HOSIERY

THEY EVER IMPORTED, INCLUDING IN PART OF

Ladies' Fleeced Hose,
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose,
Ladies' Real Merino Hose,
Ladies' Wool and Silk Hose.

Fancy Wool Hose

For Ladies and Misses, imported from the BEST FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS. A LARGE and SUPERIOR LINE, to which SPECIAL ATTENTION is INVITED.

Domestic Ribbed Hose,

SUPERIOR in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP.

Men's English Cotton Half Hose,

SUPERFINE, SUPER STOUT, Merino, Scotch Wool, Scarlet, Cashmere, Fancy Merino and Wool, ATTRACTIVE in STYLES and at

Very Low Prices.

UNDERWEAR

Including our "STAR BRAND," for Ladies, Misses, Men, and Boys, every grade, from the LOWEST COST to the FINEST GOODS for the best Retail Trade.

We invite PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our lines of SCOTCH WOOL and BEST QUALITIES of SILK GOODS.

GLOVES.

An Unrivaled Assortment of
Kid, Calf, Dogskin,
Castor, lined and unlined,
Berlin Cloth and Merino.

In PLAIN and FANCY STYLES, in GREAT VARIETY.

Also the Celebrated Makes of

ALEXANDRE'S
AND
COURVOISIER'S

KID GLOVES

To which the attention of the trade is respectfully invited.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER, WHO GIVES AND EXPECTS references, wants partner in this City, with $10,000 to $15,000 cash. Investor secured against loss by responsible bondsmen, and solid profits guaranteed. Good opening for active young man. Any party seeking business, who has above qualifications, can address IRON GOODS, Box No. 3,945 New-York Post Office.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN WITH A CAPITAL from $2,000 or $3,000, would like to buy or enter into partnership in a legitimate business. Address LEGITIMATE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, TO whom, if successful, constant employment will be given; must have satisfactory evidence as to ability and character. Address, Post Office Box 3,286, City.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE SALESMAN, to take charge of the department; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG MEN TO LEARN the retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT OR GERMAN OR French cook; no washing; a short distance in the country. Lady to be seen at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 99 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
INSURANCE STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL STRICTLY FIRST CLASS,
PAYING TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT., THE SAFEST, MOST RELIABLE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO
No. 14 Wall st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1874.

71ST DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1874.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the twenty-third semi-annual cash Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William st., New York, on the 1st day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 22d August inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, to be reopened for transfer on the 2d day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September, proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBT. PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD.
} Commissioners.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of
Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Miles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)
} Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.
OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North-Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.
Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 112 5th av.,
between 16th and 17th sts.,
(Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD,
ANGELO TORRIANI,
WM. K. BASSFORD,
} Musical Directors.
P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Princ'l.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at NO. 15 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUFFERN, N. Y. —Reopens Sept. 7. For particulars address T. M. SUFFERN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Special facilities offered to Anglo-American pupils for studying German. Kindergarten and training school for kindergartners are under the superintendence of Mrs. PLOEDTERELL. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address
EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
AUG. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, HAVING REceived her diploma in Paris, and excellent in English, Spanish, music, and drawing, desires an engagement in a good American family. Address CEZILLY, No. 200 East 58th st.

A PARISIAN LADY (DIPLOMEE) WHO HAS had ten years' successful experience in teaching, wishes to make an engagement with a New-York school for the next scholastic year. Address M. V., No. 1,212 Broadway, Room No. 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference of three years, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO is a good cook in every branch; a first-class meat, also a good baker and pastry cook; does not object to do some washing as she is an excellent laundress; can puff, flute, &c.; has a little girl six years old that she wishes with her; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended as thorough cook; meats, games, fowls, soups, nice side dishes, pastries, creams, jellies; good baker of bread, biscuits, &c.; will do washing; lived in the best families; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMan, with three years' City reference; understands all branches of cooking, and will assist with the washing; would take her sister as chamber-maid if required; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is a chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A TIDY AND EFFICIENT COOK; A good baker; makes desserts of all kinds; is thoroughly neat and respectful; wishes a steady place; no objection about wages; has best of testimonials. Can be seen at the French Employment Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH young women; one is a thorough cook and laundress, or cook alone, the other is a competent chamber-maid, waitress, or house-maid; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found willing and obliging servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and would assist with washing if required; can furnish excellent reference. Inquire for G., at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish good reference. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN; EXCELLENT baker, dinner cook, in hotel or Summer house or private; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; cooking and pastry of all kinds; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds desired in a gentleman's family; has unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family or boarding-house; they can furnish first-class references. Apply at 437 East 14th st., Room 11.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant young girl, as dress-maker and seamstress, in first-class private families. Address for one week, M. P., Box No. 94 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN OBLIGING, WELL-tempered young girl, who is a good plain cook nice washer and ironer, or willing to make herself generally useful in a good home, at moderate wages; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, NEAT, TIDY, intelligent young girl; does ordinary family cooking, good washer and ironer; would go to the country in a good home; can be recommended for industry, honesty, and sobriety. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, as housekeeper in a respectable family, or to take care of an invalid. Inquire No. 41 Delancy st., near Bowery, second floor.

LADIES' MAID AND VERY SUPERIOR SEAMstress.—By a young Frenchwoman; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, trim, operate on all machines, do all kinds of sewing, needle-work, embroidering; also dress hair nicely; also an experienced nurse for young or growing children; highest testimonials for ability; kind, willing, and obliging, sober, honest; country or City; terms to suit the times. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman who understands her business in every branch; is a good family laundress; can do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or hotel; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman, first-class laundress, French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; first-class chamber-maid; very highest testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with one year's reference from last place, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN experienced young woman as laundress; understands fluting, puffing, and ladies' finery of all kinds; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS excellent washer and ironer, or a good general house-work woman; is a good laundress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as laundress; no objection to the country; references. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTEStant woman, as nurse; has long experience; can bring baby up on bottle from birth; charge night and day; good sewer and embroiderer; best City reference, hotel, City or country. Call for two days at 1,325 Broadway, near 37th street.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-work and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse to an infant; can bring it up from its birth, or would see after one grown child; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference given. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid, and very fond of children; is also a plain seamstress; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, or Chambermaid and Fine Washing—By an English Protestant young woman, excellent waitress, understands the care of silver, getting up salads, good fine washer and ironer; good testimonials; willing and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, salad dressings, &c.; has three years' reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

AN EDITOR OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position; could invest some money if desired. Address M. N. O., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant, aged thirty-two years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do vegetable gardening, and all kinds of farm-work; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is good, careful driver, willing and obliging, and has three years' reference from last place; City or country. Address T. D., Box 225 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT man of thirty, has had extensive experience both in this country and Scotland; he is a thorough gardener in all the different branches; has references from best families; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, punctuality, &c.; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY competent to lay out grounds about a gentleman's place and do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, set trees and shrubbery, prune, bud, force, manage graperies, hot and green houses, &c.; best reference. Call at or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; private or otherwise; first-class references. Address H., care of Florist, No. 918 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HAS FIVE and a half years' references. Call or address J. H., No. 224 Madison av., basement.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN Englishman and wife, aged thirty-five years, no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; wife all parts of house-work, milk, make butter, and is a good cook and seamstress; good recommendations. Call at or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A DUTCH Protestant man, aged forty years, (speaks good English,) who can wait at table, tend door, clean furniture, build fires, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter, or waiter and butler; understands his business perfectly, having served in best families here and abroad; can be highly recommended. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and highly recommended from his former employer, who can be seen in the City. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT,
} Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,
mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.
ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator,
and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, [illegible] & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of [illegible] [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN....Aug. 22
PEMBROKE....Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed....Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday, Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9
California, Sat'day, Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday, Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada....Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.
Egypt....Aug. 29, 7 A. M.	England. Sept. 12, 6:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA....Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, Sept. 9

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.

From Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight or passage apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug. 29, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....$100 and $120
Second cabin....60
Steerage....30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)....Sept. 3

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, Aug. 22, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA....Aug. 25
JAPAN....Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates. The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES....Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA....Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL....Aug. —.
ATLAS....Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. [illegible] per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:30, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:00 and 4:00 P. M. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:50, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:50 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th..6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 15th..10:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th....7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 16th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th..4:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th....5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...7:30 A. M.	Monday, 17th...11:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 18th..12:00 M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Friday, 14th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 17th...12:00 M.	Tuesday, 18th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th..12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th.7:30 A. M.
Wednesd'y, 19th.12:30 P. M.	Thursday, 20th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th..1:30 P. M.	Friday, 21st....8:30 A. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 [illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

EXCURSIONS.

SING SING CAMP MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, for TEN DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 cents. Good for ten days. Come with steamer

THOMAS P. WAY.

Will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot Barclay st. 8 A. M., and 24th st. 8:15 A. M.

Returning will leave Sing Sing at 3:15 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

YACHTING, BOATING, AND FISHING.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Thirty minutes from Whitehall st.
FIRST-CLASS APPOINTMENTS.
MODERATE RATES.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW HOUSE, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere; picturesque drives and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 Fifth av., or on premises.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This beautiful Summer resort will give first-class accommodations at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,

DIEDRICH WILLERS, JR.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement except [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, Summer horse-clothing, fly-nets, and linen sheets selling off cheap, to make room for Winter goods. Our harnesses are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets; New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York, between 5th and 6th avs., near Broadway and Madison square; first-class location; elegant family and single rooms; excellent table; baths; sociables; a quiet home; prices reasonable; permanent or transient boarders received.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 238.—MRS. GILLET is about reopening her house. By early application parties can obtain elegant accommodation at moderate prices; transient boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE—(I. E.) A RECEPTION-room. With American private family; also, rooms to single gentlemen, without board; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 215 West 15th st.

NO. 115 EAST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and Irving Place.—Large square rooms to let, with board for gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen at $8 per week; table first class.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.

Handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; also small room; use of bath, gas, &c.; modern improvements; house first class; southern exposure; to gentlemen only.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.,

First door from 5th av.—To let, with board, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE or two desirable rooms, second floor; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; to agreeable parties terms to suit; references.

136 MADISON AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.

To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; also, small rooms, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.

To let with board, three handsomely furnished suites of rooms; private table if required. References exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer a desirable suite of rooms; second floor, newly papered and furnished; bath, hot and cold water, ample closets; private table if preferred.

NO. 275 WEST 22D ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms, on second and third floors, en suite or singly; for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms reasonable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, board first class, gentlemen and wives or gentlemen, Nos. 200 and 202 West 23d st.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

GENTLEMEN WISHING THE COMFORT of a home, in newly and handsomely furnished rooms, can find the same by applying at No. 252 West 39th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SINGLE AND FAMILY rooms with board, transiently during the absence of permanent boarders; also, one family room for a permanency.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 14 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE Hotel.—Handsome rooms on second floor, en suite or singly; bath attached; with or without breakfast; to gentlemen only.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,

corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without private table, single rooms, with board, for gentlemen, at No. 60 West 38th st.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen desiring cleanliness and quietude; good opportunity.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD, WITH HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, singly and en suite; prices moderate; references. Transient board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES, on first and second floors, at 128 East 23d st.

BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly; also, office for doctor. No. 107 West 41st st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—ELEGANT FLOORS TO LET, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms can be obtained, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, also hall room; references exchanged. 14th st., No. 156 West.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a private family.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER IN THE COUNTRY.—TO THOSE individuals or families with children who are desirous of spending the remainder of the season in the country in pursuit of health or pleasure, the advertiser would state that he owns a large mansion, with fine rooms and latest improvements, bath, with cold and hot water, located about twenty-five miles from the City, in the upper part of Morris County, N. J., on the Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from Hoboken; three trains daily each way; the Rockaway River running past the premises; handsome scenery and pleasant drives; for salubrity and healthfulness the location not surpassed by any other within 100 miles of the City; a visit of inspection is invited. For other particulars address P. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT a beautiful residence; large, airy rooms, wide piazzas, fine shade, perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; ten minutes' drive from Coscob Station, one hour from city; accommodation for horses. Refer to J. E. FAIRCHILD, No. 8 Broad st., New-York, or address Holley Farm, Greenwich, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, corner Park av. and High st. Parties desiring first-class accommodations for the Fall or Winter can make special arrangements. MRS. BIRDSALL.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD TEN MINUTES walk from the ocean. Surf and still-water bathing, sailing, gunning, and fishing. Inquire of Josiah Rogers, Bridgehampton, Long Island. Refer to N. B. Cook, No. 148 Front st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WHERE TWO OR THREE children, or an invalid lady can be accommodated: pleasant rooms; terms very reasonable; corner Main and Adams sts., Rahway, N. J. Address M. L. OTTER, No. 20 East 14th st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—Parties can be accommodated with rooms and board; pleasant location, near the boat landing. Inquire of W. T. VREDENBERGH, druggist.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AFTER December 1st, two large rooms on second floor, or entire floor if in a small house, nicely furnished, with private table; location above 23d st., between Madison and 6th avs.; if suited will be permanent, and will partially furnish; references exchanged. Address, with terms, Post Office Box No. 5,356.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a strictly private family; will be permanent if suited. Address, stating terms and particulars, D. B. J., No. 669 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, plaintiffs, against RICHARD REED, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 25, 1874.

MORRIS & BILLINGS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, in said City, on the 17th day of July, 1874.

MORRIS & BILLINGS,
jy20-law6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., is selling and manufacturing [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30 P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

REOPENING!

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE,

who will appear for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA at this theatre, on MONDAY EVENING Aug. 17, 1874, in TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS, Supported by

Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE, Miss AGNES MICHELL,
Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. H. WESTLAND,

(of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here.)

and an efficient Company.

The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialties will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister....Mr. J. L. TOOLE

With a petite drama, called the WEAVERS.

Mr. TOOLE....as....SIMMONS

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers

☞ BELLE LAMAR!!! ☜

DION BOUCICAULT'S new and prodigiously successful American play presented EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, with the eminent actor,

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH,

(for whom the drama was expressly written,) and

Miss R. ROGERS RANDOLPH,

in the principal parts, with the great cast completed, with Mr. F. B. WARDE, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. F. F. MACKAY, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. J. B. IRVING, Miss MARGUERITE CHAMBERS, &c.

The play produced under the immediate supervision of the author.

The scene is laid at and in the Shenandoah Valley.

*** PRICES—Admission, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 30 cents; reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; reserved Balcony Seats, $1. Box Office open continuously from 8 A. M.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA....Lessees and Managers.

INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at 8,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and
THE NEW FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,

when will be presented, for the first time in America, Mr. L. Vasseur's brilliant opera bouffe,

LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,

with entirely new scenery, new costumes, &c., and the following brilliant distribution in the leading roles:

MULLER....Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
MOLDA....Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY
FITCHEL....Mlle. BLANCHE GANDON
RAAB....M. DUBOUCHET
PRUTH....M. DEBEER

FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

M. C. VAN GHELE....Musical Director

PRICES.—Admission, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Reserved Orchestra and Balcony Sofas, $2; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Dress Circle, $1 25; Second Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences Thursday, Aug. 20, at the box-office in the theatre and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER....Manager

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES. EVERY WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY.

A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT. ALL THE BEST STARS IN THE PROFESSION. POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.

EVERY EVENING. AT 8.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS PROPERLY INDORSED, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, due 1922, 1923 and 1924.

$200,000 Assessment Fund Bonds, due 1877.

Proposals must state price offered in addition to accrued interest, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Bonds."

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 19, 1874, as follows: For building an engine-house on 67th st, near 3d av.; for building a steam fire propeller; for furnishing 15,000 feet fire hose; for hay, straw, oats, and feed; for 1,400 tons coal and 100 cords of Virginia pine wood. For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 18, 1874, for the masons and bricklayers' work, and for the stonecutter's work of a Court-house, bell-tower, and prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S. (FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,)

28th st., corner of Broadway.

AUGUSTIN DALY....Proprietor and Manager.

Mr. DALY has to announce that his sixth comedy season

WILL BEGIN

TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 25, at this magnificent theatre, with the production of AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA OF THE TIMES, by the author of DIVORCE, HORIZON, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, &c., entitled:

WHAT SHOULD SHE DO? Or, JEALOUSY!

To be offered with a CAST OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE POWER and unusual perfectness, and with EVERY SCENE NEW.

The box-sheet will open on THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock. The rule against TICKET SPECULATORS will be rigidly enforced this season, and no tickets purchased of those parties will be admitted at the doors.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in a magnificent revival of her great play,

JANE EYRE,

which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR, and others.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
L. Aldrich, Sophie Miles, W. H. Meeker, J. R. Grismer, Harry Colton, in C. W. Barry's five act drama, THE DWARFS' DUEL.	Belle Howitt, Lizzie Kelsey, A. H. Sheldon, in the burlesque and pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS.

Aug. 24—LANCASHIRE LASS & GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WEEK of the extraordinary success of
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
LO LO, the great LO LO,
The Daring Female Gymnast.
LESTER and ALLEN, Song and Dance Artists.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his school of Educated Dogs.
HARRY SHELDON. CHINESE JUGGLER.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ROBINSON HALL.

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
The Reigning Sensation,
THE CAN CAN
and
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Every evening and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEES. Minstrels at 8; Olio at 9 o'clock.

The CAN CAN commences at 10 o'clock.

Reserved seats six days in advance.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. C. R. THORNE, Manager.

Immense success of the moral and exciting play,
GRIFFITH GAUNT; or,
MAN AND WIFE and THE PASTOR.
LOVE AND JEALOUSY
is strongly depicted in this elegant drama.
EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1874.
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY.
NOBBS, THE PEDDLER.
EUSTACH BAUDIN,
THE BLUE DWARF.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, }
R. M. C. GRAHAM, }
H. S. ANABLE, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM BRIDGE, }
JAMES DENNEN, }

IMPROVEMENT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN HARBORS, D. C.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 2,106 H ST., }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1874. }

Proposals for dredging in Washington and Georgetown Harbors, D. C., will be received until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT,
United States Civil Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, Jr., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 28th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankruptcy act of March, 1867. That I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said 28th section.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1874.

MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee,
No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS F. MEAD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Erastus F. Mead in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 30th day of June, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au10-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of her creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1874.

DANIEL H. WATSON, Assignee,
au3-law3wM* No. 505 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KOHL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the second, third, and final meetings of creditors of said bankrupt will be held before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 4 Warren street, New-York City, on the 28th day of August, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Aug. 15, 1874.

HIRAM SCHOONMAKER, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey [illegible]

THE AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

THE HARTFORD MEETING.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST WEEK'S WORK—THE PAPERS READ—ABSTRACTS FURNISHED BY THEIR AUTHORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1874.

The feeling that the present meeting (the twenty-third) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be regarded at its close as the most valuable ever held seems to be generally prevalent. Among the 168 names of members registered as present up to last night, there are those of some of the most eminent scientific specialists in the country, and of many earnest youthful investigators. It is worthy of mention that the first paper read before the association was that of a recent graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, Mr. Armsby. His investigations into the absorption of nitrogen in the soil were found of interest to old members, and elicited an interesting discussion from Profs. Van Der Weyde, of New-York; Stuart, of Illinois; Hilgard, of Michigan; and Johnson, of Yale.

Much of the success attending the convention must be given to the local committee, under whose efficient Secretary, Rev. Dr. Gage, every arrangement has been made for the comfort and pleasure of the members, and for economising time. Among the members present who have attained eminence as scholars and specialists are President Barnard, of Columbia College; Ex-President Caswell, of Brown University; Ex-President Lovering, of Harvard College; Ex-President B. A. Gould, of Boston, (the eminent astronomer,) President John L. Le Conte, naturalist. The naturalists are also represented by Prof. Marsh, of Yale College; Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Albany; Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard College; Prof. W. W. Barley, of Providence, R. I.; Owen, of Indiana; Rice, of Wesleyan University; Prof. Snell, of Amherst; Buckhout, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Meehan, of Philadelphia; Whitfield, of Albany; Vassey, of Washington. Of chemists and physicists there may be mentioned Profs. Van der Weyde, Chandler and Youmans, New-York; Barker and Rogers, of Philadelphia; Johnson, Silliman, and Wright, of Yale College; J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky; F. W. Clarke, of Cincinnati; Green, of Lafayette College; Swallow and Remsen, of Massachusetts; Appleton, of Providence, and others perhaps equally distinguished. Of entomologists, whose names are well known, there are C. V. Riley, of Missouri; Hagen, of Harvard; Grote, of Buffalo; Saunders, of Canada; Bassett, of Connecticut, and Dimmock, of Massachusetts. The astronomers are represented by Prof. Hough, of Albany; Parkhurst, of New-York; Rogers, of Harvard; Stockwell, of Ohio. Of other scientists there are a large number such as Cleveland Abbe, of the Signal Bureau; J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey; Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Theo. Gill, Assistant Librarian National Library, Washington; Porter C. Bliss, late Secretary of Legation in Mexico.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS—THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

A general session of the association is held each morning for the transaction of necessary business, such as the assignment of newly-received papers and the admission of new members. The most important subject which has been considered is the proposed new constitution. This was drafted during the past year, upon the recommendation of the standing committee by a special committee consisting of Dr. J. L. Le Conte, Dr. J. E. Hilgard, Prof. C. S. Lyman, Prof. G. C. Swallow, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, Prof. Joseph Lovering, and Mr. F. W. Putnam. The new instrument retains the old name and objects. It differs chiefly from the present constitution by providing for fellows, honorary fellows and patrons. Fellows differ from regular members in that they are to be nominated by the standing committee from such members as are professionally engaged in science, or have by their labors aided in advancing science. The election of fellows to be by a majority vote, by ballot, of the members and fellows present in general session. Honorary fellows may be elected to the number of ten from each section; the nominations to be made by the standing committee and approved by ballot in the respective sections before election by ballot in general session. Honorary fellows to be entitled to all the privileges of fellows, and to be exempt from all fees and assessments, and entitled to all publications of the association issued after the date of their election. Any person may become a patron by paying to the association the sum of $1,000, which entitles him to all the privileges of a member, and the publications of the society. Officers remain as heretofore, with the similar duties, and the times of meetings of the society are unchanged. The association to be divided into two sections to be designated as A, (Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Microscopy,) and B, (Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Anthropology.) Either section may, at its pleasure, form subsections for the reading of papers. Sectional committees have the arrangements of the order of business and the daily programmes for the sections and the subsections. No paper to be read until it has been approved by the committees. Papers to be printed must be forwarded to the permanent secretary within a month from the adjournment of the meeting. The Secretary may, at his discretion, expend not more than $25 on illustrations for any one paper. The printed volume will be furnished free to members who have paid their assessments, and sold to others for $2 a copy. The Local Committee to consist of persons interested in the objects of the association, and residing at or near the place of the proposed meeting; they are to arrange for the meeting, and issue a circular to the members, giving information regarding the same. The admission fee of members to be $5, in addition to the annual assessment of $3, and on the election of any member as a fellow, he pays an additional fee of $2. Any member or fellow who pays $50 at one time, to be exempt from all further assessments.

The greater portion of Wednesday was devoted to a consideration of this instrument, during which there was much unprofitable talk. The chief objection was made, under the lead of Prof. R. E. Rogers, of Philadelphia, against the proposition to create the grade of fellows. Appeals were made rather to the prejudices than the reason of the members, and finally the objectionable rule was stricken from the constitution, by a small vote in a thin house. Afterward the subject was referred to the Standing Committee, who reported next morning a compromise, retaining the rule but allowing all present members to become fellows upon signifying their desire before next meeting. This will probably be accepted next Monday, when the subject comes again before the general session. But it is unsatisfactory. The object of the rule was to keep the management of the society in the hands of those who are actively engaged in scientific work, an object which must commend itself to the good sense of all, even those who, while not strictly active scientists, are nevertheless interested in the progress of modern thought and get the value of their yearly fees in the publications of the society. The rule as amended obliges each member to act upon his own qualifications for fellowship, and while doubtless the least valuable members will pronounce a speedy indorsement upon their own qualifications, the most eminent members, who are always the most unassuming, will remain in the ranks. It certainly seems a mistake not to allow a special committee elected by the members to select the fellows. But after all, the society is doing so well this year, that no great alarm need be felt for its future.

A CHEMICAL SUBSECTION.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening of those specially interested in chemistry and kindred branches of science, at which a conference was held with a committee appointed at the recent Priestly centennial of chemistry, and it was decided to request the formation of a permanent subsection of Section A, to which shall be assigned all papers upon chemistry, molecular physics, chemical technology, mineralogy, and metallurgy. The proposition was favorably received, and it is probable that the desire of the chemists will be gratified. There is no doubt that such a division could be made of great value, and it would tend to induce a larger attendance of chemical students and investigators.

NEW MEMBERS.

The ranks of the association will be largely increased during the present meeting. Already about 100 new members have been added. Among the number are Gen. W. B. Franklin, Dr. R. J. Gatling, (the gun man,) and Hon. H. C. Robinson, of this City, and there are many names, from other parts of the country, of gentlemen who will add strength to the society.

SECTION A.

Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry.—Permanent Chairman, Prof. Simon Newcomb, of Washington. Secretary, Prof. Albert R. Leeds, of Hoboken, N. J. Sectional Committee, Prof. J. H. Coffin, of Washington; Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky.; Prof. H. C. Bolton, of New-York.

Nineteen papers have been read and discussed in this section, being about one-quarter the number upon the docket. Evidently if the society anticipate an adjournment by the middle of next week, many papers will have to be submitted merely by their titles or postponed until another year. The papers of this division are not so popular, unscientifically speaking, as those of the natural history section, but they are of at least as much practical value.

Nitrogen in the Soil.—The paper of Mr. Armsby, with which the discussions of this section opened, has been already referred to. It gave the result of a variety of experiments by which the author reached the conclusion, first, that the loss of nitrogen or the free state during the decomposition of nitrogenous organic matter, itself a well-established fact, is due generally to an oxidizing action; second, that an increase of the combined nitrogen of the soil may take place by an oxidation of free nitrogen to nitric acid; third, that some organic substances, or the pre-presence of a caustic alkali, are able to fix free nitrogen without the agency of oxygen or the formation of nitric acid.

Rainfall and Solar Spots. By Prof. Brocklesby, of Trinity College, Hartford.—This paper presented the recorded observations of the amount of rain in three [illegible] "spots," caused by magnetic storms, or other disturbing influences on the sun, as compared with similar records of those years in which these solar disturbances were fewest and slightest. The total result of all the observations, while it shows a record so full of irregularities as to forbid, at present, the acceptance of any certain rule, nevertheless does seem to indicate that the greatest amount of rain usually occurs in those years or seasons in which there are the greatest number of solar "spots," and that the driest years are those of minimum solar disturbance. The paper was discussed by Prof. Van Der Weyde, Prof. Hough, of Albany Observatory, (who thought that no conclusions as to this question could be drawn until much more extended observations could be made,) and by Profs. Chase and Elliott.

Other papers read on Thursday, but which were too abstruse or technical for popular report, were the following: By Prof. Longhly, of the Allegheny Observatory, on "Differential Measurements of Solar Temperature," (giving results of observations recently made at Allegheny;) by Prof. Pliny E. Chase, of Haverford College, Philadelphia, on the "Velocity of Primitive Undulations;" by Prof. Cleveland Abbe, ("Old Probs,") on the "Distribution of the Poles of Certain Nebulæ;" and by Prof. William A. Rogers, of the Harvard Observatory, exhibiting a combined collimator and personal equation machine, with a notice of the results obtained. The concluding paper of Thursday was:

The Relation Between the Barometric Gradient and the Velocity of the Wind.—By Prof. William Ferrel, of Washington.—This paper explained a relation which must in all cases hold between the barometric gradient at any place and the velocity of the wind. This relation is such that in general where either the gradient or the velocity is observed the other of the two becomes known. In some cases, however, where the resistances of friction are great, as on uneven wooded surface or land, it is necessary that the direction of the wind with regard to the isobar should be known to obtain the one accurately from the other. According to this law or relation, wherever the barometric pressure is a maximum, and where consequently the gradient vanishes, there must be a calm. Near the tropics the gradients thus vanish, and we accordingly have the tropical calm belts. The same is the case at the equator. By this law, also, wherever the gradient is positive in going from the pole to the equator the mean constant wind is eastward, as in the middle latitudes, and where the gradient is negative the principal component of the wind is westward, as in the trade winds. About the parallel of 50 degrees south latitude, the mean constant is very steep and positive, and by the relation given the corresponding mean eastward velocity of the wind should be twenty-one miles per hour. All accounts represent the west wind in this latitude as being very strong and constant, amounting to a half gale all around the globe. In the centre of a cyclone the gradient vanishes, and hence, by the law, there must be a calm there as observed. When there are areas of high barometer the gradient must vanish or be very small, and hence here there are always calms or only moderate breezes. At a short distance comparatively from the centre of a cyclone the gradient is the steepest, and here we have the strongest winds, and their directions are always more or less inclined to that of the isobars on the side nearest the lowest pressure; and this angle of inclination on land may amount to 45 degrees or more, but at sea it is very small. If the isobars on the weather maps of the signal service, drawn to every tenth of an inch of the barometer, are 100 miles apart, and the direction of the wind does not vary much from that of the isobars, the law gives us the parallel of 45 degrees, and at the distance of 400 miles from the centre of the cyclone, a velocity of 29 miles for the corresponding wind; but if the angle between the direction of the wind and that of the isobar is 45 degrees, as it may be, or more, then the corresponding velocity of the wind is only twenty-one miles. At the distance of one hundred miles from the centre, other circumstances being the same as this preceding, the law gives only twenty-two miles for the velocity when the inclination of the direction to that of isobar is small, and where it is 45° this velocity is only eighteen miles. Hence the velocities for the same gradient are less nearer the centre. According to the empirical law of Dr. Buys-Ballot, the wind always blows at right angles to the line joining the highest and lowest pressure, with a force proportional to the steepness of the gradient; this, so far as it is an approximation to the true law of nature, is sustained in our theoretical and much more general laws. According to this law the direction of the wind is necessarily more or less inclined to that of the isobar in higher latitudes, and this angle of inclination must become greater the nearer the equator, and at the equator the angle must be 90°—that is, the wind must blow directly toward the centre of minimum density, and consequently there is no gyrtroy motion or cyclone. Dr. Ballot's law, then, so far as direction of the wind is concerned, entirely fails near the equator, and at the parallels of the trade winds we know that the angle of inclination is 45° or more.

Yesterday was an active day on the section, no less than twelve papers being read. Those which which will be of most practical value to general readers are the following:

On the Action of Mechanical Vibration in Retarding the Formation of Rust. By Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania.—When railroad bars are piled beside a road they soon become rusted, while those forming the track are but little subject to oxidation; and when a rain of some hours' duration falls upon rails when in a state of rest, as upon Sundays, when trains do not run, they soon exhibit rust. This would seem to indicate that in chemical combination mechanical vibrations may interfere with the molecular arrangement of the elements. The accuracy of these casual observations should be submitted to the test of experiment.

Sewage Question Chemically Considered. By Dr. T. S. Hunt, of Boston.—The great importance of the removal of secreta is noticed first in its sanitary, and second in its economic relations. The cess-pool system poisons the soil and pollutes the air, and the water-closet system our rivers. As a means of avoiding these results, and moreover restoring to the soil the fertilizing elements, the use of the earth closet has been proposed; but this has its defects and limitations which will prevent its wide use. In its stead it is now proposed to substitute finely divided charcoal, an excellent absorbent, and a potent disinfectant, which retains unchanged the azotized matter, and subsequently by the action of a red-heat in close vessels to convert these into ammonia, which with the other products of destructive distillation is collected. By this means ammoniacal salts are obtained, and acetate of lime, besides tar and gases, and the charcoal is again fit for use indefinitely or until by the accumulation in it of phosphates and other cinereal elements it becomes itself very valuable as a fertilizer. This conversion by fire of poisonous excrementitious matters into innocuous and valuable commercial products, it was claimed, is the most satisfactory solution of the sewage question yet proposed. It is due to Stanford, an English chemist, and has been within the last three years tested on a large scale in England with excellent results.

On Wet Processes of Copper Extraction. By Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston.—Copper is generally got from its ores by smelting in furnaces. But for centuries it has been known that by acid it can be dissolved from its oxidized or calcined ores, and from the solution thus obtained thrown down by iron in the metallic state. A cheaper mode of obtaining its solution was sought, and by roasting the sulphurous ores with sea-salt it was found that the copper would be got as a soluble chloride. The process is largely used and offers great advantages, especially for ores holding but little copper. But the consumption of metallic iron in precipitating is large, and three tons or more of salt are wasted in getting each ton of copper. The speaker accordingly described a new and more economic process devised by himself and Mr. James Douglas, of Quebec, which is based upon some little known reactions of copper and iron, made public to the association at a former meeting. When oxide of copper is brought in contact with protochloride of iron the latter is decomposed, the iron being thrown down as peroxide, and the copper being changed into a mixture of one-third soluble of protochloride and two-thirds perchloride, insoluble in water, but soluble in strong hot brine. From this solution metallic iron throws down all the copper as metal, and reforming the chloride of iron ready for use again. This series of changes may go on indefinitely. To prepare ordinary sulphurous ores for this treatment it is only necessary to calcine them at a low red heat. The injurious elements of the ore, such as arsenic, antimony, and tin, remain undissolved in this process, and the copper is obtained so pure that it can be refined by a simple fusion. If, however, silver be present it is dissolved and may be readily separated so that the process is adapted to silver-bearing copper ores, like many of those in the West. The speaker described the works recently erected at the Ore Knob Mine in North Carolina, where from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of copper are made daily by the process at a much lower cost than by any other method. Furnaces and tanks to increase the production four-fold are there already in process of erection. Photographs of the present works, and specimens of the copper in a beautifully crystalized form, were exhibited, after which the author briefly noticed the copper deposits abounding along the Appalachian belt from Newfoundland to Georgia. The speaker alluded also to the copper in the Blue Ridge, and said that that in the new red-sandstone formation of Connecticut could be worked by this process, and should receive more attention than it has.

The other papers were:

Sudden Fluctuations of Levels in Quiet Waters: Records of Observations. By Prof. Charles Whittlesey.

On the Molecular Volume of Water of Crystalization. Prof. Frank W. Clarke, of the University of Cincinnati.

On the Molecular Heat of Similar Compounds. Frank W. Clarke.

New Way of Illustrating the Vibrations of Organ Pipes. Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Harvard.

On a Rotating Terrestrial Planisphere. Samuel D. Tillman.

Annual Mortality of Officers of the United States Army for fifty years, from 1824 to 1873, including deaths in war. Gen. Benj. Alvord, U. S. A.

A Jet Aspirator for Chemical and Physical Laboratories. By Prof. Robert H. Richards.

Notice of Prof. A. K. Eaton's new Compound One-prism Spectroscope. Prof. R. E. Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Periodicity of Rates of Interest, from observations for the 25 years 1849 to 1874. Prof. E. B. Elliott, of Washington.

SECTION B.

Geology and Natural History.—Chairman, Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge. Secretary, Prof. Theo. Gill, of Washington. Sectional Committee, Prof. S. F. Baird, of Washington; Prof. E. T. Cox, of Indianapolis; Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston.

The naturalists, although they make use of some distressingly scientific names, are more likely to talk to the level of a popular audience, and consequently their room receives the chief attention from visitors. A large number of able papers have been read, of which, with one or two exceptions, I shall attempt to give only the titles. It is difficult to make selection where there is such an abundance of riches. I take one paper in archæology and one in entomology.

A Remarkable Ancient Stone Fort in Clarke County [illegible] works scattered over the greater portion of the United States—indeed, I might add over North and South America—there are none which possess a greater interest for the student of archæology than the stone and earthwork inclosures built by the race of men who inhabited the country at a time so remote in the past history of the country that the tradition of the races of men who succeeded them cannot furnish us with any trustworthy clue to the history. Though they were evidently a powerful race, living under organized government, at the head of which there was probably a powerful and despotic ruler, whose will was law, yet amid all the remaining records of their greatness no trace has been found of a national name; consequently they have been classed under the general name of mound-builders. Without relating the many evidences which lead to the inference that the mound builders of the United States had their origin in Central America when civilization and arts attained a degree of perfection unsurpassed, if equaled, by the earlier evidences of art in the Old World, I will merely add that in their emigration to the northward they followed the shore lines of the oceans and gulfs, and penetrated to the interior by the great rivers and their tributaries, and took possession of such river sites for their towns and forts as our forefathers subsequently saw fit to adopt as sites for forming some of our present flourishing cities. One of the most remarkable works left by the mound-builders is seen in Clarke County, Ind., fourteen miles above the falls of the Ohio River. It is an ancient stone fort, built upon the terminal point upon a high ridge which is washed on the south side by the Ohio River, and on the north by Fourteen Mile Creek—a broad and deep stream which empties into the Ohio a short distance below. The point of the ridge is pear-shaped, and the fortification includes from eight to ten acres. The highest point at the stem of the pear is 280 feet above the Ohio River, and is here only 10 to 20 feet broad, with the coniferous limestone two to three feet thick exposed at the surface, and the Niagara limestone beneath, and reaching down in an almost perpendicular wall to the river. A natural wall of Niagara limestone furnishes complete protection against the approach of an enemy at the upper part of the fort, with the exception of a short gap on the creek side, extending from the upper point southward for about 100 steps. This break in the natural wall is protected by an artificial wall, seventy-five feet in height, made by laying up loose stone-mason fashion, but without mortar. The base for sixty-five feet in height follows the slope of the hills, and then rises ten feet vertically. Around the southern terminus of the point there is an artificial stone wall, ten feet high, which connects the two natural walls of Niagara limestone, and thus forming a complete barrier to the approach of foes. On the inside of the made wall are numerous mounds of earth, and within the line of these mounds there is a dug ditch four feet deep and twenty feet wide, which receives the drainage from the crown of the hill. A trench was dug through one of these mounds, and we found slabs of stone set upon edge and leaning in the direction of the slope of the mound. They extended in for two feet, and were arranged so as to protect the mound from the overflow of the ditch. Some pieces of charcoal, ashes, decomposed bones, and a large diamond-shaped rock, having a slight indentation near the centre of the top surface, and worn quite smooth, are all the relics we could find in it. On top of the ridge there are many mounds. The ground slopes gradually from north to south, one extremity being 280 and the other 160 feet above the river.

On the Cotton Worm of the Southern States. By Aug. R. Grote.—In this paper the author gave a history of the bibliography of the species which should be known as *Aletia Argillacea Hübner*. To complete the biography of the species Mr. Grote offered his observations on the moth and worm during five seasons spent in central Alabama and Georgia in the cotton belt. Mr. C. V. Riley had published in the Missouri reports certain statements upon hear-say with regard to the species, which he had regarded as belonging to our fauna. Mr. Grote showed that the species was identical with the insect which devastated the cotton plant in the West Indies, Brazil, and Mexico, where this plant is perennial, not annual as it was with us, and came to the conclusion that the so-called hybernation of the moth with us is without result, so far as the propagation of the next brood was concerned, and that, accordingly, whenever the worm occurred in the cotton belt it was owing to immigration. The progress of the moth northward was traced by Mr. Grote, and a number of observations were given of the economy of the moth to support the position taken. The paper closed with the recommendation that the first brood of the cotton worm was the proper point of attack, and that a combined action on the part of the planters of any particular locality was necessary to insure success. Mr. Grote highly complimented Mr. Glover's manuscript drawings of the cotton worm, and recommended their publication to the Legislatures of the different States interested in cotton culture.

Of the remaining papers, that by Prof. W. W. Wheildon, on "Lobsters," was of the least moment, and ought not to have passed the standard. It hardly attained the dignity of scientific. Mr. A. S. Packard, Jr., furnished a paper on the "Cave Fauna of the Middle States," giving the results of explorations in the caves of Kentucky, by which the number of species of cave fauna known to exist in that vicinity was doubled. Mr. Thomas Meehan, the Philadelphia botanist, read a paper entitled "Change by Modification *not* the Universal Law," in which he attempted to demonstrate by citing the results of his investigations, that the old canon of the naturalist, "*natura non facit saltum*," is incorrect. He cited instances of sudden changes in the nature and habits of plants, and argued that evolution might proceed by jumps instead of by gradual changes. This paper provoked a lively discussion, in which Profs. Riley, Gill, and Gray came to the support of gradual evolution, Mr. Riley urging that the instances cited by Mr. Meehan came properly under the head of monstrosities. An interesting paper upon "Glacial Phenomenon in the Sierra Nevada," written by Prof. John Muir, was read. Prof. E. S. Morse, of Massachusetts, who is one of the readiest and most pleasing speakers, has given papers "On the Origin of North American Unionidæ" and "On the Ascending Process of the Astragalus in Birds." President Le Conte read a very popular paper, giving the narrative of a cremation ceremony witnessed by him in 1850 among the Cocopa Indians of California. Prof. William H. Seaman, on Thursday, read two papers of a botanical and technical character. On Friday Prof. and Dr. Millichamp had papers on the "Spotted Trumpet Leaf," (pitcher plant;) Prof. Ower made an interesting contribution to physiographic geology; Dr. Gill treated of "The Relations of Certain Genera of Cervidæ," and Mr. J. J. H. Gregory described an ancient earth-work in Marblehead, Mass. The paper of Dr. Elsberg, of New-York, "On Regeneration or Organic Molecular Conservation," was a contribution to the doctrine of evolution, which will receive much attention.

The association met on Friday evening in general session in the Representatives' Hall, and listened to the annual address of the retiring President. It was exceedingly thoughtful and able, and received earnest attention.

At the close of the address, which occupied about an hour and a half in its delivery, the association adjourned till Monday.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW CLUB.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—A large number of entomologists from all parts of the States and from Canada are attending the meeting of the American Association. Meetings were held by them on Friday and Saturday evenings, and a separate organization has been effected under the name of the Entomological Club of the "A. A. A.'s." All members of the association are *ipso facto* members of the club. The officers will consist of a President, Vice President, and Secretary, and an annual meeting will be held at the place appointed. The members of the American and Canada Entomological Societies, and all others interested, are invited to attend and participate. Another meeting for the election of officers will be held on Monday evening. The association went on an excursion down the Connecticut River yesterday, returning in the evening. To-morrow the sections will subdivide, and it is expected that the work will be completed in time for adjournment on Tuesday or Wednesday.

ESSEX AND JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURTS.

Justice Kasmire presided at both of these courts yesterday, and disposed of over 160 cases before 12 o'clock. Richard T. Spencer was held in $3,000 bail, at Jefferson Market Court, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain worth $100 from Benjamin Walthall. Mr. Walthall, who resides at the Maltby House, in Great Jones street, charges that while taking a nap in his room Spencer entered the apartment, and was in the act of removing the watch from the sleeper's pocket when he was seen by Mr. Richard Sykes. An alarm was at once raised and Spencer was captured before he could effect his escape....Thomas Farrell, who is both deaf and dumb, and Michael Ryan were committed in default of $3,000 bail each, at Essex Market Court, yesterday, charged with highway robbery. The complainant, Mr. Michael Reilly, of No. 305 East Eleventh street, states that on Saturday night, while passing through Eleventh street, he was set upon by the two prisoners. He resisted, and Farrell stabbed him in the face with a penknife, while Ryan kicked him and attempted to rifle his pockets. His cries for help attracted the attention of the Police, and the two robbers were captured.....Lizzie Miller was held in $2,000 bail at Essex Market Court, charged by Edward Reilly with snatching his watch, worth $70, on the evening of the 9th of August, in Eleventh street, near Third avenue. She made her escape at the time, but was arrested on Saturday by Officer Shalvey.....Jennie Wilson, Josephine Demoise, Maggie Houllon, and Augustin Sonnett, were committed at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, in $1,000 bail each, to keep the peace for twelve months. They were disorderly on Saturday night.

A LAWLESS CROWD.

Patrick Madden, of No. 13 Rivington street; Timothy McCarty, of Elizabeth street; Edward Gallagher, of No. 43 West Houston street, and John Gloster, of No. 139 Elizabeth street, became engaged in a general row yesterday morning in Elizabeth street, when McCarty drew a knife and stabbed Madden in the thigh, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Madden then assaulted Gallagher by striking him with a pitcher on the head, the latter receiving a severe scalp wound as well as other slight wounds. Gallagher then drew a knife and assaulted Gloster, cutting the latter's left forefinger. Officers from the Fourteenth Precinct soon after arrived and arrested all but McCarty, who made his escape. Police Surgeon Cook dressed the wounds, after which the men were locked up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the cellar of No. 41 Rutgers street among some rubbish. It was promptly extinguished.

The base-ball match between picked tens of New-York and Brooklyn will be contested on the Union Grounds this afternoon.

The body of an unknown woman was found in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, yesterday, and taken to the Morgue.

Charles Trabold, aged six years, accidentally fell from the roof of the three-story brick building, No. 625 East Twelfth street, and was fatally injured.

John McArdle, of No. 41 Christopher street, was struck on the head, and had his nose broken, by some unknown person at Mercer and Fourth streets yesterday.

Robert Wiley, of No. 331 First avenue, while intoxicated yesterday, fell on the sidewalk, receiving a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While carelessly handling a pistol yesterday, John Lyons, of No. 26 Oak street, was shot in the hand. The wound was dressed at the Park Hospital.

We have received $10 for the Children's Excursion Fund from G. W. Faber, of No. 36 Beaver street. The money has been forwarded to the Trustees of the Fund.

The bodies of Patrolman McGrath, of the Sixth Precinct, and Katie McGuire, who were drowned while bathing at Coney Island on Saturday, were recovered yesterday.

A colored woman became insane while receiving communion in St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, in West Sixteenth street, yesterday morning. She was arrested.

Henry Brannigan, aged thirty-five years, employed as a fireman on board of the steam-ship City of Pekin, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned at the foot of Canal street.

While attempting to separate two unknown men, who were fighting, Frank Conihie, of Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, was stabbed in the left arm, receiving a severe wound.

James Watson, of No. 96 Catharine street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Heidelberg, who saw him attempting to steal a man's watch on a Third avenue car. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office.

During an altercation last night between Richard Carney, aged eleven years, of No. 137 Baxter street, and John McMann, of No. 121 Mulberry street, the former was stabbed in the chest by the latter, causing a slight wound.

While intoxicated yesterday, Martin Evers, aged sixty years, of Hackensack, New-Jersey, fell under the wheels of car No. 21, of the Grand Street Line, and had his feet and legs terribly crushed. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

James Curtin, of No. 327 Water street, got drunk on Saturday night and went home and stabbed his wife with a pen-knife. Yesterday he was held for trial by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail.

Edward Murphy, of No. 1,101 First avenue, was brought to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, last night, suffering from a scalp-wound inflicted by his brother-in-law, whose name he refused to give. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

While endeavoring to obtain admission to the apartments of a woman who reported a robbery on her premises, corner of Houston and Greene streets, yesterday morning, Detective Macdougal was assaulted by two men named —— Higgins and Joseph King. Both were arrested.

Wm. Mader, of No. 17 Roosevelt street, was detected on Saturday night in attempting to steal a watch from the person of Wm. Sullivan, No. 67 Cherry street. He was arrested for the act and taken to the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and committed to answer by Justice Wandell.

James Clancy, of No. 149 Mott street, while on his way home, yesterday morning, from visiting some friends in Sixty-first street, fell into the cut at Fifty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, receiving a compound fracture of the left leg, and dislocating his right leg. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday John Cassiday, of No. 32 Roosevelt street, was taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, on the complaint of Dennis O'Callahan, of No. 109 Cherry street, who says he caught him in his bed-room at 6 o'clock in the morning with property of the value of $31 in his possession. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 559 arrests during the past week.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Ashbury, of No. 219 Ryerson street, fell down stairs at her residence and was badly injured.

Patrick Crabine, aged twenty-seven, of No. 73 Raymond street, was run over by car No. 14 of the Green and Gates Avenue Line and badly injured.

Detective Shine yesterday arrested Peter Watson for breaking into the Manhattan Chemical Works, in Newtown Creek, and stealing $150 worth of copper.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday Frederick Tevis, a German, residing in Wyckoff street, near Myrtle avenue, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Cause unknown.

Detective Butts, of the Brooklyn Central Office, yesterday arrested, in Philadelphia, Henry Barrett, alias Henry, a clerk, who had embezzled $180 from his employer, James Spellane, of No. 3 President street. The officer recovered $55 of the money.

LONG ISLAND.

Fourteen tons of blue-fish were shipped from Patchogue in one day last week.

There is as yet no tangible clue to the murder of Milton Millen, the Greenport fisherman.

The Summer meeting at the Suffolk Course, Huntington, will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, 20th, 21st, and 22d inst. The amount of the purses to be contested for is $1,200.

Thousands of loads of sand were carried from Mount Misery Point and the adjacent bluffs during the great storm of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday week. The neighboring beaches present a very singular appearance, with great quantities of loam and soil fringing the water's edge, where formerly were snow-white pebbles and gravel.

A little son of Mr. John R. Halsey, of Islip, only eight years old, while strolling in the woods near the South Side Club-house, a day or two ago, with two younger brothers, discovered a large snake in the path. He took his brothers to a place of safety, and, returning to the spot, succeeded in killing the reptile, which proved to be a rattlesnake with eight rattles.

A colored boy named Peter Peterson, about twelve years old, was standing near the mainmast of the brig Eaglet, at Port Jefferson, on Saturday, when the Captain, who was aloft and about to send down the gauntline block, shouted to him to get out of the way. Looking up to get a repetition of the order, the block struck him on the top of the head, fracturing his skull, and inflicting probably fatal injuries.

A little girl named Lilian Bennett, daughter of a miller at Cold Spring, was with her father in the mill on Thursday. He was engaged in repairing a window in an upper story, and, looking down, saw a figure lying at the bottom of the sluice-way, which he mistook for his child's doll. Upon going to get it out, however, he found, to his consternation, that it was his child, and that life was extinct. The mother was so shocked when she was made aware of her misfortune that she has since, it is reported, become hopelessly insane.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. Duncan Young, of the Baptist Church at Graniteville, has sailed for Europe, and during his absence his pulpit will be filled by ministers of the neighboring churches of various denominations.

A meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of the North Shore will be held this evening at their rooms at Factoryville, when the Nominating Committee will present their ticket for new officers for the ensuing year. Their annual election will take place on the evening of the 24th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Warren County Sunday-school Convention meets at Hackettstown on the 27th inst.

In consequence of the severe rains the Passaic River has risen nearly four feet above the average level.

The new M. E. Church at South Orange will be dedicated on Sunday next. Bishop Simpson will officiate.

The Rahway Water Works will be tested this afternoon. Prominent gentlemen from all parts of the State will be present.

Edward Smith was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for overloading and cruelty to his horse. He was bailed for examination.

The Grangers of Mercer, Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex Counties, contemplate holding a grand demonstration on Wednesday next, at Harlington.

Michael McCann and William Roselle, two of the 1st of August rioters, were on Saturday sentenced in the Passaic County Court of Special Sessions, the former for two years and the latter for six months at hard labor in the County Jail.

Several Philadelphia detectives have been in Trenton and vicinity during the past week in hope of finding some trace of the abducted child, Charley Ross, but apparently without success.

A student in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, has written the first chapter in Genesis, the ten commandments, and the Sermon on the Mount, comprising 3,700 words, on a postal-card.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held in the Normal School, Trenton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 25 and 26.

The new Elizabeth Water Works will be completed next month. The reservoir will hold two million gallons, and will be a mile and three-quarters in length. The water will be kept in circulation by an overflow.

Work on the Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary, in Vineland, which is partially completed, has been discontinued for want of funds. The interior is rapidly decaying, and before long will be entirely ruined from exposure.

THE SAENGERBUND JUBILEE.

The second day's festivities of the Saengerbund jubilee, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the union of the Saengerbund societies, attracted large crowds of visitors to Jones' Wood Colosseum yesterday. During the afternoon a concert was given at the Belvedere, for which compositions had been selected which brought into requisition the entire force of the Saengerbund societies. The opening piece was a festival cantata, a new composition of Franz Abt, composed for the celebration. The Ninth Regiment Band accompanied the rendition of the ponderous musical composition. The rest of the musical programme consisted of a cornet solo, (Mozart,) the "Battle Hymn," from Wagner's "Rienzi," &c. During an interval between the first and second part of the programme an oration was delivered by Wm. Keil, the President of the organization, being a review of the history of the Saengerbund Societies, and the part they have taken in the advancement and culture of music and song in this city. The Providence Liederkranz, which arrived here on Saturday, is taking an active part in this musical festival.

A TELL-TALE GAS BILL.

Officer Drought, of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday night arrested Cornelius Tobey and John Hunt on suspicion of having committed a burglary. The prisoners had clothing and jewelry in their possession, and in the pocket of a coat was found a bill of the Harlem Gas-light Company to Joseph B. Nuno, of No. 1,645 Second avenue. The officer says that another man who was in the company of the prisoners ran away.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—Printing Cloths have been in moderate demand during the past week at 5½c., 30 days, for Standard and Extra 64x64, with some offering at 60 days. Sales, 85,500 pcs. at 5½c., 30 days, for 64x64; Standard and Extra, 5¼c., 30 days, for 64x64; Seconds, 4¾c.@4⅞c., 30 days, for 56x60.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Todd, Miss Abby Todd, Miss Mary Todd, Miss Fanny Todd, George Todd, E. Todd, Chas. Todd, Mrs. Mary Keemle, Miss Jessie Keemle, James T. Lee, Mr. Erismann, John Martin, R. G. Glendenning, Mrs. R. G. Glendenning, Rodman B. Ellison, Mrs. Rodman B. Ellison, Miss Mary Ellison, Miss Anna Ellison, Thos. Mullen, E. McHugh, Jr., Mr. Harris, W. W. Parker, W. W. Britton, Edward E. Britton, Dr. E. J. Doering, J. P. Jordan, Mrs. J. P. Jordan, Miss Gros, Miss Ada Jordan, Master Jack Jordan, Master Lesarve Jordan, Master Arthur Jordan, Dr. J. H. Brush, Mrs. J. H. Brush, Dr. H. D. Coggswell, Mrs. H. D. Coggswell, George S. Papps, C. A. S. Papps, Mr. Coles, Mr. Coles, Jr., W. C. Barney, Mr. Fletcher, Master Deming, R. W. Gwathmey, Col. A. Cowan, E. R. Houghton, Mrs. C. P. Underwood, Miss F. G. Underwood, J. M. Fisher, Miss Barreiras, Miss Beardsley, Mr. Waterson, W. H. Peabody, A. Taylor, Thos. Thompson, E. M. Farnsworth, J. McConnell, Sam McConnell, Mr. Newmann, J. Perrine, W. Rankin, A. J. Phillips, G. Fleming, H. Seymour King, G. J. Rice, Henry Ginnel, Mrs. Henry Ginnel, Master W. S. Ginnel, Miss Ginnel, G. W. Kidd, Miss Noels, Mr. Perdriaux, G. E. Webster Reed, H. Spencer, Mrs. H. Spencer, J. F. Wenman, James Kincade, Mrs. James Kincade, Miss M. Kincade, P. Conyngham, T. J. Gore, Mrs. T. J. Gore, H. Ruggles, U. S. C., Mrs. H. Ruggles, Miss A. L. Ruggles, Mr. Fargo, Capt. C. T. Drewe, Henry Tileston, R. C. Rupp, J. M. Munoz, Mrs. J. M. Munoz, Mrs. Deming, Mrs. Wilson, Thos. J. Flagg, P. Gallagher, Mrs. P. Gallagher, R. N. Patterson, H. D. A. Findlay, John Elworthy, Mrs. John Elworthy, C. E. Soper, Chas. Edge, Mrs. Houghton, Miss Ingersoll.

In Steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—A. S. Mann and wife, Miss Susie Gleason, Mrs. Chas. Eaton, Mrs. G. W. Anderson and two children, Mrs. S. A. Butler and two children, Master A. L. Moses, Capt. C. W. Leach, Jno. J. Jones, W. E. Vanpelt, Chas. C. Weldman, W. F. Barny, P. Moriarty, L. C. Perry, Jas. Green, E. J. Hays, Franz Schneider, W. Le Main, H. Gamble; six steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:12 | Sun sets....6:55 | Moon sets...9:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:05 | Gov. Island11:54 | Hell Gate....1:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........SUNDAY, Aug. 16.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Celtic (Br.), Kiddle, Liverpool Aug. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse., 108 cabin and 339 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Aug. 9, lat. 50 40, lon. 21 19, passed National steam-ship Canada bound W.; 11th, lat. 48 45, lon. 36 28, passed a vessel of about 400 tons bottom-up.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Aug. 8, and the bar 9th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Stevens, Galveston Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Gran Canarias, (Span.,) Aroyera, Havana 14 ds., in ballast, to master.

Bark Jenny, (Ger.,) Grote, Bremen July 4, with mdse. to F. Schwoon.

Bark Franklin, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Waterford 49 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark W. E. Heard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Tjomo, (Norw.,) Roed, Dublin 47 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Grad Zegrab, (Aust.,) Urpani, Waterford 46 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Europa, (Ger.,) Bickler, Hamburg 45 ds., with empty barrels to H. Koop & Co. Aug. 6, off Sable Island, had a severe gale from S. E. to N. W., lasting 24 hours; lost and split sails.

Brig Benjamin Carver, Smart, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Cherryfield,) Mitchell, Calais 13 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. Susan Harker, Pansaun, Gardner, Me., 4 ds., with ice to the Knickerbock Ice Co.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. William M. Everett, Adams, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pilsburry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Bearre, Portland, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. L. A. Robinson, Robinson, Salem.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Northroup, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Arr. steamers Falcon, from Charleston; John W. Gerritt, from New-York; Jno. S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; Henry L. Gaw, from do.; barks Cricket, from Rio; Alf, from Liverpool; brigs Ubaldiena, from Demerara; Carrie Bertha, from Turk's Island; schrs. Bella Russell, from Charleston; Mattie Holmes, from Savannah.

Cld. steamers F. W. Bume, for New-York: Octorara, for do.; brigs Aubine, for Dublin; Silas N. Martin, for Demerara; schr. Ben Borland, for Charleston.

Sld. steamer Gracia, for Liverpool; bark Wave King, for Londonderry; brigs B. A. Barnard, for Tampico; Kiddare, for Liverpool, N. S.; barks Severo, for Norfolk; Ada P. Gould, for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Arr. steamers Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; schrs. W. S. Jordan, Baker, from do.; W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Philadelphia; Clara, Clark, from Port Johnson.

Sld. barks Elois, Zephyrine, E. Albro, and brig Nebo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Arr. steamer Columbia, from New-York; schr. Mable Thomas, from New-York; schr. Lewis Ehrman, from Baltimore; schr. Charles Morford, from Baltimore; bark Helen Campbell, from Boston.

Sld. bark J. G. Hall, for London; brig Ellen, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Mississippi, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship Cortes.

On the Bar, steam-ship New-Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 15.—Cld. steam-ship Centipede, for Boston; bark Caroline Casanova, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; bark Gaetano Repetto, for Belfast; Sebastian Bach, for Bremen; schr. Walton, for Boston.

Arr. steam-ships Harrisburg, from Boston; Rattlesnake, from do.; bark Angelo V., from Cagliari; schr. Isaac L. Clark, from Fall River. Arr. 16th, barks Patria, from Liverpool; Minnesota, from Sarana Key; Cronstadt, from Liverpool; Mathusalem, from Rotterdam; Magellan, from Londonderry; Emerald, from Dublin; Marianna VII., from Lisbon; George Kingman, from Belfast; August on Barth, from Liverpool; brig Lily, from Windsor, N. S.; schr. Irvine, from Gardiner; steamer Vindicator, from New-York.

Below, ship Jupiter, from Liverpool; bark Jupiter, from Hamburg.

Schr. Georgie Sheppard, hence with coal, is reported ashore at Penn's Grove, N. J., with six feet of water in her hold.

Steamer Ohio, from Liverpool, passed Lewes at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day (16th).

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery; schr. Elliott S. Dow, Daboll, from New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Steamer Cuba, from New-York, arr. here this morning. Bark R. W. Griffith, from New-York, has arr. at Matanzas.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—The steamers State of Nevada and Australia, from New-York for Glasgow, have arr.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.—The White Star steamer Baltic, from New-York Aug. 8, arr. here at 12:30 this (Monday) morning.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN-RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

GOTHIC FURNACE — FOR HOUSES AND churches. Pure Air-heaters. Send for catalogue. [illegible]

NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Newspaper advertising is founded upon the fundamental truth that he who would have the best success must have the widest acquaintance and be the most favorably known, and by virtue of its importance has many claims to the attention of business men.

In the first place it suffers some discredit from the eloquent and enthusiastic statements of parties directly in interest, no one ever reads an advertisement offering inferior goods at an extravagant price, so that many worthy houses discredit it altogether because of its abuses, but to the sagacious merchant and manufacturer having faith in his own wares, and seeking attention only to their real merits, it is the most vigilant of salesmen, always at work inviting business, and every day adding to the reputation of the goods advertised, because it addresses millions who have not the faintest knowledge of the advertiser, and to whom it appeals with an assurance that no one could afford to extend such a liberal business invitation without at first fully considering the inducements offered by competitors, and by the most logical and natural of reasons becomes a guaranty of good quality, fair dealing, and moderate price.

The standard of business intelligence is in this country is so high, and the means of comparing the printed statements of advertisers is known to so many, and continually on the increase, that only those merchants who systematically and consecutively give good value and print the truth about their wares realize the full benefit of advertising. Thus Tiffany & Co.'s simple announcement that they are silversmiths, that their facilities for making fine artistic articles in silver excel those of any other maker, and the public accept the statement as true, because of established reputation, corroborated by a principle applicable to all branches of manufacture, that the maker for a large, choice, and exclusively retail trade must excel in design and finish the manufacturer who makes for a general market.

The publicity sought for American Silks is in the same spirit, very little was done until the wearers' approbation gradually made them known, and in a few years their fine appearance and wearing qualities has placed them in advance of all others offered at anything like corresponding prices. It is to be specially noticed in this case that the manufacturers did very little beyond inviting intending silk purchasers to ask to see them at the stores throughout the country, and the success attained promises to be much more permanent, because it received no aid from extravagant statements, but was the gradual growth of good report, aided by modest and intelligent, truthful advertising.

The proprietor of articles bearing a trade-mark must always be his own salesman. He fixes their price and regulates all the conditions of their sale to the retail dealer. If intended for a very wide sale the manufacturer must go to large expense to make their merits known. If the goods have a very extended sale the profit of the retail dealer is in continual danger of being reduced; first, because of the practice among some retail dealers to sell an article that is very widely known at a very small profit, and so acquire a reputation for selling all goods at an equally moderate price; secondly, the manufacturer may also conclude that as he has made the market for his own goods, he will lessen the profit to all middle-men, and so make good his outlay in making their merits known to the public. These reasons naturally occur to all intelligent merchants and manufacturers, and by the same instinct that a hog flies the butcher, the retail dealer is reluctant to recommend articles bearing a trade-mark, and newspaper advertising necessarily becomes the best of all possible salesmen, going after the public, hunting it out to its private walks and ways, and compelling it to be attentive to skillful, truthful advertising. Thomson, Langdon & Co's announcements of their famous Glove-fitting Corset thoroughly illustrate the value of advertising articles bearing a trade-mark, and the force of truthful representation and good value.

If American Watches are good it is because the principle upon which they are made is good. If there is a law of advancing industry—if large experience, skill, and constant practice are worth anything as tests in comparing the goods of one maker with those of another of the same class of less experience and practice, then the tests accepted as conclusive in all other branches of manufacturing industry are inconclusive in watch-making, a business requiring the highest skill and training; but add to an extended experience the fact that more than 650,000 Waltham Watches are daily and hourly advertising their own merits in the pockets of the people, to the entire satisfaction of the wearers, and the force of argument can go no further, because their extended sale would have subjected them to such tests of every kind that their sale would be an absolute impossibility in the absence of general merit.

The value of a good name extending over a period of fifty years always added great force to the announcements of Ball, Black & Co. Their successors are young men, Black, Starr & Frost, who acquired their business training and experience with the old house, (the present Mr. Black of the new firm being the son of the gentleman of that name in the old house.) All young houses must make their own record, but the task in the present case must be far easier than it was for the old house, when they too were young. They are all favorably known to the patrons of the old house, and ambitious to adhere strictly to its maxims, to print only the truth, and to sell their wares on their true merits, and to give courtesy and good-will to all competitors, whether young or old.

There is no more useful reading than advertisements, provided only the party who peruses them does so with attention. In the advertising columns of the leading papers are to be found illustrations and expositions of human nature which are not to be met with elsewhere. Here will be noticed the studied and earnest eloquence of four or five thousand persons, of varied pursuits and wants, bespeaking for their own wares the attention of the reader, disinterested lovers of mankind, who are owners of some patent preparation, and lest the great benefits it confers on mankind should not be sufficiently appreciated, a caution appears everywhere against purchasing imitations, inserted at great cost to the benevolent manufacturer.

He would also learn that all the carriages made in New-York were designed after the model of Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; that at some former period some workmen of unrivaled skill abandoned the employ of Brewster & Co., and communicated the secrets of their success to all other carriage-makers, and that now all make the best quality, the greatest variety, and of the highest finish, only somehow the public are still stupid enough to prefer the stamp of Brewster & Co., of Broome st., to any other, because their printed representations are always in harmony with the quality of their work.

A very intelligent opinion of the actual condition of business may be formed by carefully reading the advertisements of the leading houses at certain seasons of the year. Thus, Tiffany & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Cheney Brothers, A. T. Stewart, the Gorham Company, Brewster & Co., of Broome st., Lord & Taylor, Black, Starr & Frost, Starr & Marcus, W. & J. Sloan, Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, Thomson, Langdon & Co., Union Adams, Brooks Brothers, A. Raymond & Co., and many others, who systematically announce their new goods, and whose cards are regarded by the public as a kind of a shopping guide and business directory of New-York.

The great newspapers are, of course, the best advertising channels, because they furnish an amount of classified business information that makes them absolutely indispensable to all classes. There are some few exceptions, however, like the *Scientific American*, which does not pretend to be a newspaper, but aims to collect and illustrate the freshest intelligence concerning new inventions and manufacturing industry in general, and thus secures to itself a monopoly for introducing the wares of skilled and scientific labor, and becomes the recognized channel for business comunications between the manufacturer, the capitalist seeking new investments, and scientific labor, and inventors in general.

Newspaper Advertisements of every description prepared and inserted in the following list of first-class journals, intelligently, promptly, and systematically, and on the most favorable conditions:

ALABAMA—Mobile Register.
COLORADO—Rocky Mountain News
Rocky Mountain Herald.
CONNECTICUT—Hartford Courant.
ILLINOIS—Chicago Times.
Chicago Tribune.
INDIANA—Indianapolis Journal.
KENTUCKY—Louisville Courier-Journal
MARYLAND—Baltimore American.
MASSACHUSETTS—Boston Advertiser.
Boston Transcript.
Boston Post.
Springfield Republican.
MICHIGAN—Detroit Tribune.
MINNESOTA—St. Paul Press.
MISSOURI—St. Louis Republican.
St. Louis Democrat.
NEW-YORK CITY—All the principal papers.
NEW-YORK STATE—Albany Country Gentleman.

NEW-YORK STATE—Buffalo Com. Advertiser.
Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.
Troy Times.
Utica Herald.
OHIO—Cincinnati Commercial.
Cleveland Herald.
Cleveland Plaindealer.
Dayton Journal.
Toledo Commercial.
PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia Press.
Philadelphia Inquirer.
Philadelphia Telegraph.
Philadelphia Bulletin.
Pittsburg Commercial.
Pittsburg Chronicle.
RHODE ISLAND—Providence Journal.
TENNESSEE—Nashville Republican Banner.
TEXAS—Galveston News.
WISCONSIN—Milwaukee Sentinel.

These papers, molding and shaping public opinion, are consulted daily by the business men in their respective sections, being rendered indispensable by the great variety of commercial news collected at great expense. They circulate among the enterprising business men, capitalists, and professional classes, as well as persons of refinement in private life. For detailed information as to cost, &c., address

JOHN MANNING,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,
Waltham Building, No. 1 Bond st., New-York.